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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1870. NO. 14.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

GREAT BATTLE AT MONT VALERIEN.

Complete Defeat of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Germans Driven from Versailles and Rambouillet.

Their Line of Investment Broken.

The English Cabinet Proposes a Strong and Last Appeal to Prussia for Peace.

Destruction of the Fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine the Consideration and the Dismemberment of France Opposed.

This is Done in Fear of Russia's War-like Movement.

Thiers's Mission to Russia Fails.

Every Frenchman from Twenty-One to Forty Years Old Ordered Under Arms.

Beauregard Surely in the French Army.

Constituent Assembly to Meet in October.

CONFIDENCE RETURNING IN PARIS.

If William is Proclaimed Emperor of Germany a Republic Will Follow.

No Move Yet for South German Absorption.

Red Republicans in the Pay of Bismarck.

RUSSIA STILL ARMING.

No Abatement in Her Military Preparations.

Rochefort Rapidly Barricading the Streets of Paris.

Prussian Losses so Great that they Dare not Publish Them.

Insubordination Rife in the French Army.

MEZIERES STRONG, BUT IT CANNOT HOLD OUT.

A Fearful Engine of Slaughter for the French Gardes Mobile.

It is Worse than the Mitrailleuse.

None of Napoleon's Private Letters Published.

Scandals Implicating a Judge, a Duke and a Queen.

The Italian Soldiers at Rome Now Declare for the French Republic.

Napoleon's Letter of Instruction to Count Benedetti.

It Counselled the Course that Led to the War.

A New German Corps 80,000 Strong Entering France.

English Cabenet Decides It Cannot Recognize the Republic.

ENGLAND.

The Great French Victory Confirmed—Particulars.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, September 30.—Your special at Boulogne telegraphs that the exciting news have been received from Rouen of the crowning defeat of the German forces on the south and west of Pris, by the army of Gens. Ducrot and Mandon on the 27th. The French were heavily reinforced on Mondly by General Trochu and advanced upon the German positions at Montreuil and Versailles early on Tuesday morning. The battle began at Verdilay and Velisy, the Germans contesting the French advance with desperate energy until they were assisted by fresh columns, advancing from beneath the guns of Mount Volerien, at St. Cloud through the Bois de Sousses, Rireres and Vouicresson, where a number of regiments of Baden troops mutinie on the battle field and refused to go under fire. Nearly a hundred of these troops were shot by order of the German commander, but the rest still held back and many of them, throwing down their arms, dispersed through the forests. The Crown Prince was finally compelled to order a retreat upon Boucival, abandoning Versailles to the victorious French. The German columns, which attempted the passage of the Seine at Boucival were kept under a terrible fire from Mont Valerien, which converted their retreat into a rout, and they were driven in confusion beyond St. Germain. Night alone stopped the pursuit. The Germans lost 5,000 prisoners, among whom are many officers of the staff of the Crown Prince of Prussia; also, fifty cannon and mitrailleuses. The road to Orleans and Tours is opened and cleared of the enemy.

News from Paris.

Reports from Paris are that the general state of feeling is excellent. Perfect order is prevailing, and the *morale* of the people and the troops is much improved by the succession of viet ories of Trochu and the army of defense.

Prusians Repulsed at Nantes.

LONDON, September 30,—It is said that the French have repulsed the Prussians at Nantes.

The Armament of Russia.

LONDON, September 30.—There is no abatement in the military preparations of Russia. At the arsenal at Kief, five hundred percussion muskets are daily turned into breech-loaders.

Insubordination in the French Army.

A telegram just received from Tours contains the following: There is considerable insubordination in the French army, the officers are apparently unable to prevent disorder and violence among the raw and undisciplined soldiers.

The Prussian Losses.

The French say the Prussian losses since the war began and particularly at the investment of Paris, have been so numerous that the German authorities have taken care to conceal the facts from the newspapers.

Construction of Barricades.

Later advices from Paris announce that the construction of barricades is vigorously pushed, under the supervision of Henri Rochefort and Gustave Flourens. The Mobiles have been armed with a new and dreadful destructive engine invention, which has just been made, and it is kept a protound secret. Greater results are expected from this weapon than from the famous mitrailleuse.

Strength of Mezieres.

A *Times* correspondent, writing from Luxemburg, says: Mezieres is very strong, but it was not thought it could hold out. French prisoners of war have been set at work constructing canals in Hanover. At Tours the firemen are being enrolled. Large numbers of breechloaders have been distributed to such of the Gardes Mobile as are formed into regiments.

Prussians Evacuate Rambouillet—Confidence Returning in Paris—Movement of the Prussians.

LONDON, September 30.—The Prussians evacuated Rambouillet, seventeen miles southwest of Versailles on Thursday. Confidence is returning in Paris. It is vaguely asserted that some of the positions occupied by the Prussians have been recovered; possibly Mauriebosa's recapture of Villajuif is referred to.

The Prussians were continually coming nearer; they were engaged in throwing up works at Bagneux, and at Mendon terrace works will face Forts Vanvres and Issy on the south of Paris. The Prussians have occupied Bourdan, eighteen miles southwest of Versailles, and it is reported they also reached Thivernal and Gegneville in the department of Seine at Eolse.

Le Boeuf Sought Death in Battle.

According to the statement which appears in *L'Universe*, Marshal Le Boeuf, lately Napoleon's Chief of Staff, sought death in the battles around Metz, and displayed the most reckless valor.

He Knew France was Unprepared.

He admits that France was unprepared for war, and confesses that he did not dare to tell the Emperor, before the war commenced, what the state of the army was.

A British Military Commissioner.

Colonel Hestie goes as British Military Commissioner to the Prussian front.

Little Expected from the English Cabinet Meeting.

LONDON, September 30,—The press expect little good news from the Cabinet meeting to be held to-day on the subject of foreign affairs. The result, says one journal, must dissatisfy the belligerents and please nobody.

Thiers at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, September 30.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that the Czar has consented to receive Thiers only at a private interview and as a private individual.

England's Last Appeal for Peace.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 30.—It has been determined by the Cabinet to make a strong and last appeal to Prussia to consent to a peace, in consideration of the destruction of the fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine, without dismembering France. It is rumored that this position of England is taken in apprehension of the warlike movement of Russia, which occasions a disinclination to see the power of France too much broken.

The Course of the Cabinet.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, September 29.—The course of the cabinet is indicated by a leader in the *Times* this morning. "It cannot," says the *Times*, "redound to our glory to abstain from expressing an opinion, when demanded of us, because we may find ourse'ves differing from a powerful neighbor." Bruce's speech at Greenock about Alsace and Lorraine, is equally significant.

A German Republic in Five Years.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, September 30.—There is a great degree of reactionary tendencies in Prussia among the German liberals. They say that should King William proclaim himself Emperor of Germany, then there will be a Republic in the Fatherland before five years. This is the universal conviction throughout Germany.

Nothing Yet Done for German Unity.

It has been announced in Berlin that there have been and probably will be no negotiations for an entry of the South German States into the North German Confederation, for the extension of the North German Constitution to the southern German States would have no other issue but Imperial absorption.

Uneasy.

The state of affairs at Lyons continues to cause great uneasiness.

Startling Declaration.

Cinseret deserves to be shot. The Red Republicans are in the pay of Bismarck. The London Imperial organ, *La Situation*, is the property of, or supported by Rouher.

Berlin Rejoicing over Strasburg.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 30.—Our Berlin correspondent writes, September 28th: While writing, the streets are enlivened with flags waving on the houses, caused by the news of the capitulation of Strasburg, which is regarded at another step towards the termination of the hopelessstrife of France against manifest destiny.

Metz Expected to Surrender.

We would not be surprised to hear of the early surrender of Metz, though Bazaine is reported to have thirty-three cavalry regiments and sixty-two field batteries, numbering in all thirty thousand horsses. It is reported that the unsuccessful sorties have had a depressing effect upon the spirit of the garrison. Conflicting rumors are current as to the amount of provisions on hand. It is hardly credible that the magazines contain forage enough for so large a number of horses, although some of the horses have been killed. Bazaine will be compelled to make a final effort to break through the Prussian forces, for with the loss of his artillery teams his last hope is gone. The volunteer surrender of the Marshal is considered here unlikely. From his known gallantry and ambitious character it is more probable he will endeavor to obtain prominence in the future Governmeat by holding out.

Satisfied.

The refusal of the Czar to see Thiers occasions satisfaction here.

The Proceedings in the English Cabinet Meeting.

Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, September 30.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the whole subjects of the European situation came under discussion. The meeting was fully attended. Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, urged the importance of such action on the part of England, as should associate with Russia in the pacification of Europe, pointing to the danger of leaving entirely the initiative of what he described as an inevitable interference by a power which had much interest in depressing and none in enlarging the influence of Great Britain. Earl Granville, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Cardence, Secretary of Wrr, were not indisposed to this view, but represented the impossibility of action without recognizing the French Republic, which they maintained existed only by the irresponsible act of the galleries of the legislative body. The Duke of Argyle, secretary for India, objected that the Republic had been recognized formally by the United States government, and that it would be a sort of constructive discourtesy to the United States government which existed sufficiently and with sufficient warrant to command American recognition had no sufficient standing in fact to justify treating with, although it is for so great an object as the settlement with Europe. The Duke of Argyle also dwelt particularly upon the danger of leaving the settlement of such questions in Europe to Russia, whose policy in Asia was of so much consequence to the present and future of Great Britain. Gladstone inclined to the sentiment of the majority of his colleagues, which is believed to be the sentiment of Her Majesty, that no Government exists in France which can properly be recognized by Great Britain at this time. The advices of the British Minister at Paris, Lord Lyons, were indeed very urgent in the contrary sense, but the course of the Government could not be absolutely determined by reference to the view of any agent, no matter how well entitled to the confidence and the respect of the government. The final decision arrived at was that nothing could now be done, as it was not expedient to recognize the only government with which any relations could be at present established in France.

This result has excited great excitement throughout London, and new demonstrations are looked for of a more serious character than those already chronicled.

Another Alabama Case on England's Hands—Diplomatic Correspondence with the Prussian Ambassador.

LONDON, September 30.—At the Cabinet meeting the correspondence was laid before the Ministry, which has just taken place between Earl Granville and the Prussian ambassador. Count Bernstorff, two weeks ago, addressed Earl Granville a formal complaint against the continued shipments of arms from England to France. To this Granville replied that under the existing laws of England nothing could be done to prevent such shipments, which might be made to one power as well as to another, and that Parliament alone could change existing laws. On Wednesday last Bernstorff addressed a second note to Granville, specially stating that "the Prussian "embassy has positive evidence of the recent shipment of four hundred cases of arms from Birmingham to France" "This said Bernstoorff, "is certainly no neutrality, as "your Excellency's government must be perfectly aware, that in the present state of affairs on the continent, these arms are intended for use in the field at once against Prussia." To this note Granville replied by requesting Bernstorff to lay proofs of these statements before Her Majesty's government. Yesterday, Bernstorff, without delay, furnished proofs in support of his statements to the British Foreign Office. Granville replied by acknowledging the receipt of the Ambassador's last note. No action was taken by Council upon the matter, which rests with the foreign office.

FRANCE.

Retrenchment.

TOURS, September 30.—Late advices from Paris announce that Jules Simon has stopped pensions to those dramatic writers who needed no assistance. Retrenchments are also made in public expenditures by the Minister of Finance by cutting down the salaries of Counsellors of State and Prefects of Departments. It is proposed to reduce the pay of the Ministers. The members of the Provisional Government have announced that they don't wish any pay for services. Counting upon the total suppression of the Civil List and the Senate, it is expected the saving to the Government will reach 50,000,000 francs, as will be shown by a comparison of the first budget under the new Government with the last under the Emperor. It is understood the pay of all high functionaries will be regulated with the view to the strictest economy.

Arrival of a Balloon Mail.

ROUEN, September 29, *via* TOURS, September 30.—Another balloon from Paris landed near Nantes to-day. The courier, with a multitude of letters and packages has gone forward to Tours.

Napoleon's Letters Published—Scandalous—A Black Tribunal Disclosed.

TOURS, September 30.—A great number of private documents belonging to the Emperor, which were recently seized at the Tuileries, by the officers of the new government, have just been made public here in the columns of the official journal. Many noted persons under the old *regime* are implicated in scandals. The Provisional Government at Paris has already dismissed Devienne, President of the Cour de Cossation, he having been shown to be mixed up in the scandalous transactions of the Emperor and Marguerite Bellanger, the Jecker correspondence in relation to Mexico was unearthed, implicating the Duc de Morny and others high in the Emperor's confidence. Besides these, were found a letter from Persigny to Napoleon, proving the existence of a Black Tribunal, and another from the Queen of Holland, written directly aster the battl e of Sedan, warning the Emperor against the very events now occurring. Altogether, the disclosures thus far made in regard to the private life of Napoleon have substantiated all the charges that the opposition ever made, and it is thought the next batch to be published will be more scandalous.

The French Navy.

CHERBOURG, September 29.—The greatest part of the French fleet has returned to this port to-day. Squadrons have been left in the North Sea and the English channel sufficiently large to protect the French coast.

Opinions Upon the Terms of Peace.

COLOGNE, September 30.—The *Gazette* publishes the views of the several correspondents on the question of the terms of peace. The writers, while admitting that the prevailing tongue in Alsace is German, call the editors to task for the statement that the same is true of Lorraine. Another correspondent, who passed a great part of his life in that province, says the German element is hardly perceptible, and the language is spoken only in a thin belt, adjoining the Grand Duchy.

Daily News to be Received from Paris.

TOURS, September 30.—Arrangements have been made, which if successfully carried out will give us news from Paris every day.

Lyons Tamer.

Lyons is now more quiet, the faction agitators having partially subsided. The government here has taken effectual measures to prevent the renewal of the disturbances in that city.

Another French Army Organizing.

The Army of the Lorraine is now organizing. It will be commanded by Gen. La Mattetonge.

Escaped from Strasburg.

Gen. Billard, who escaped from Strasburg in disguise has reached Lyons.

More French Successes.

Additional engagements have taken place around Paris since the last reports, in which the French are reported to have obtained fresh successes.

Italian and Spanish Volunteers Expected.

A number of Italian and Spanish volunteers are expected at Lyons. The weather continues warm and clear.

Report of Beauregard's Presence in the French Army Reiterated—Corroborating Circumstances.

TOURS, September 30.—The report is reiterated that Gen. Beauregard is in the French service. It is stated that he first accepted a Colonel's commission, but has since been appointed General, and is at present organizing troops in the south of France.

Important from Thiers.

It is reported that the foreign ambassadors met to day in consequence of the receipt of important news from Thiers.

Constituent Assembly Election in October, Probably.

The Government is now considering the question of ordering elections for the Constituent Assembly in October. It is understood that a majority of the ministers favor the plan.

All Frenchmen Between Twenty-one and Forty Years of Age Ordered Under Arms.

TOURS, September 30.—The government here will issue a decree to-morrow which devolves upon the Prefects of departments the duty of organizing the mobilized National Guard, which is to be composed of all volunteers and all men between the ages of twenty-one and forty. Those between twenty-one and forty years, not enrolled in military organizations, are to remain in the Mobilized Guard until the Minister of War calls for them. The decree is in fact *en masse*. Prefects are authorized to take the arms of the National Home Guards and transfer them to the Mobilized Guard, and also to make a demand for private arms, wherever found. One article places the companies of franc-tireurs at the disposal of the Minister of War, and subjects them to military discipline, in common with the Mobilized Guards. A special article exempts telegraphic employees from military service.

BELGIUM.

Great Battle on Tuesday—"Our Prits" Defeated—Gambetta's Official Proclamation of the Victory.

Special to the World.]

OSTEND, September 30.—Intense excitement is caused here this evening by the arrival of a special messenger from Strasburg, bringing news of a great battle fought on the Seine, Tuesday, the 27th, which resulted in a complete defeat of the Crown Prince of Prussia, under the guns of Mont. Valerian. The victory was followed by the evacuation of Versailles and Rambouillet, and the rapture of the German line of investment. The Crown Prince is retreating rapidly northward upon the army of the King at Meaux and Soissons.

Unofficial telegrams from Berlin, by the way of Brussels, contradict this news; but it is certain the communications between Paris, Rouen, Amiens and Vallenciennes have been partially reopened, and that the official proclamation of the victory of Tuesday, signed by Gambetta, have been received in the latter city.

Additional Tax on Newspapers.

BRUSSELS, September 30.—The *Independence Belge* says the new French government has imposed a special tax of four centimes per number on all newspapers, domestic and foreign.

PRUSSIA.

A New German Corps.

BERLIN, September 30, midnight.—A new German corps, consisting of 80,000 troops, being a part of the authorized Landwehr levy last made, are now engaged in entering France. They will be rapidly transported by rail to assist the besiegers before Paris in the reduction of that city.

The Benedetti Letter of Instruction.

The official journal of the Prussian Government, in this city, to-day publishes the notorious letter written by the late Emperor Napoleon to his Minister at this Court, the Count Benedetti. Instructions were, given to the French representative by Napoleon that an attempt should be made to seduce Prussia into executing a secret treaty with France by which, for certain concessions made Prussia, that government would consent to France taking possession of Belgium. This letter of instructions by Napoleon is the origin and source of the famous Benedetti treaty, which created such an excitement in the Court circles of Europe at an early stage of the war. The publication of this evidence of the duplicity and intrigue of the late Emperor has occasioned much ill feeling towards him in this city.

A Royal Reconnoissance.

BERLIN, September 30.—A dispatch from Ferrieres states that on Thursday the King reconnoitered the French lines from St. Denis to Romainville.

Want to Go Home.

The town of Kehl is crowded with refugees from Strasburg, awaiting permission to return to that city.

RUSSIA.

Russia's Policy One of Peace and Justice.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 30.—The *Journal*, of this city, official organ, emphatically denies the report of Russia's purchase of new iron clad steamers from the United States Government. It also formally denies the stories of the concentration of Russian troops on the Turkish frontier and the recall of General Ignatiff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople. The *Journal* adds: Russian policy is one of peace and justice.

Total Failure of Thiers's Mission.

Special to the Herald.]

ST. PETERSBURG, September 30.—Taiers leaves to-morrow to return to Vienna, a sadder but a wiser man. His mission, which was to convince Russia of the danger of sufferinz Prussia to become too great by annexation of territory and the *eclat* of uninterrupted victory over France, entirely failed. Notwithstanding the earnest solicitations of the veteran statesman for an interview with the Emperor, the latter politely and positively declined. Gortschakoff represented to Thiers the impossibility of recognizing in him any official authority, and in the expediency of the Russian Government holding any official intercourse with a person whose avowed mission was to create distrust and enmity on the part of Russia to a friendly power. Thiers, since his interview with the Minister, has expressed his conviction that France has nothing to hope for now from Russia. Great activity prevails in the military department.

Military Movements on Hand.

Orders have been issued for the concentration of stores at different points.

Fortifying Odessa.

A commission of Engineers left St. Petersburg to make an examination of the fortifications at Odessa, in view of contemplated alterations.

ITALY.

Italian Sympathy for French Republicans.

ROME, September 30.—The victorious Italians here now begin to show strong sympathy for the French Republicans.

General Cadorna to Interview the Pope.

ROME, September 30.—Cardnal Antonelli bids the Romans to treat with the Italians, and has promised General Cadorna that he shall have an early opporiunity of conferring with the Pope.

The French Blockade of New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The French gunboats "Bouset," Captain Fraucquet, and the "La Bonche Treville," are lying off the Battery, blockading the Hamburg and Bremen steamers. Both are screw propellers, making full headway against the tide. The armaments of twenty-four pound howitzers, and one rifled deck gun each. The German steamer Frankfort, which was to have sailed yesterday, did not do so in consequence of the French gunboats.

Chicago Italians Celebrating Italian Unity.

CHICAGO, September 30.—The Italians of Chicago will hold a mass meeting on Sunday, for the purpose of celebrating the annexation of Rome and the unity of Italy.

MANSFIELD, O.

The Murder Trial—Testimony of Dental Experts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 30, 1870.

In the Robinson case to-day, the forenoon was consumed in taking the testimony of Dr. Decamp, of Mansfield, and Prof. Watt and Dr. J. Taft, of Cincinnati, experts, as to the teeth marks. Dr. Decamp was submitted to a thorough and exhaustive cross-examination, including experiments by making impressions on the arm with hard circular substances, and testing the effect of the working of the muscles, &c., on the character of the impression. The testimony of the witness was explicit as to the ability to judge of such impressions by long, but artificial impression itself on the human arm. He testified to his surprising accuracy of the fit of the teeth of Robinson's mouth to the marks on Mrs. Lunsford's arm. Prof. Watt, of Cincinnati, was on the stand a short time, and testified that he had examined the teeth and marks that made by the dentists of this city. Dr. J. Taft, of Cincinnati, was also on the stand, and gave similar testimony.

The afternoon has been devoted to the further examination of Dr. Carmichael in regard to anatomy. Casts of Rabinson's teeth were exhibited and explanations made by experiment of the effect of teeth marks on the human skin. The testimony was quite strong to the effect that Robinson's teeth could, and made the teeth marks, and that there is such a dissimilarity in the human mouth and the position of the teeth that it is impossible such marks were made by the mouth of any other person. The evidence, particularly the scientific, is quite strong against Robinson. The prosecution have not yet rested.

VIRGINIAN FRESHETS.

Rivers Rising—Lynchburg Submerged—Richmond Soon to be—Houses Floating by All Day—The End Not Yet—Worse Than Ever—Destruction of Property Almost—Railroads Navigable—The Water at Lynchburg Twenty-five Feet Higher Than Ever Before.

RICHMOND, VA., September 30.—The highest freshet ever known at Lynchburgh prevails there now. The passenger bridge across the James River, one and one-quarter miles long, was swept away last night. The depot of the Orange and Alexander Railroad is submerged. The canal is submerged and the boats are drifting about over the locks and through the lower streets of the city. The water washed up the Kanawha pipe last night and Lynchburg was suddenly enveloped in total darkness. A large number of the employees on the South Side Railroad are cut off on an island below the city.

The freshet will reach Richmond about 2 p. m. to-day. The river here has already risen a foot. In the lower portion of the city merchants are moving goods to places of safety. The telegraph is down in all directions.

A number of buildings at Lynchburg have been swept away, and the gas and water works are both submerged. Houses from the country are also seen floating all night and this morning. The new iron bridges of the South Side Railroad were carried away this morning. A telegram from Lynchburg says that the North Anna river is flooding the surrounding country. Houses and hundreds of flour were floating down stream all morning.

RICHMOND, VA., September 30.—A dispatch from Gordonsville says that accounts of the freshet in the Rivanna river are exaggerated in first reports. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge over Rockfish river is reported safe. The bridge over the Rivanna and Moore's creek on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are gone, and the dam at Wells' mills are both going down the river Anna, with four hundred barrels of flour afloat in the canal. Lindig House, capable of being furnished, went by this afternoon. The Anna is filled bank full before dark. All the best agricultural implements, crops, &c. All crops on the lowlands are a total loss.

The bridges to Lynchburg and the west are badly damaged. Vice President Wickham, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is still between Greenwood and Waynesboro, with two trains unable to advance or recede. Superintendent Vandiffel, for high chimneys—It is Alexandria Railroad, went to the breast at Mosquito Pond to-day, but this failed to-night.

The water here has risen ten feet since noon. This water is from the river, and that from the Kanawha canal. It will not be checked, probably, until midnight. The water at Lynchburg is twenty-five feet higher than ever known before.

RICHMOND, VA., September 30.—The flood reached here at 12:30 o'clock in a wave five feet high, and in twenty minutes the river rose six feet. There was great excitement in the lower part of the city in removing goods from places accessible to the water. The Orange Hotel and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridges at Lynchburg were swept away this morning.

THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

The Committee Report that It is a Serious Obstruction to Navigation—Action Postponed a Week.

CINCINNATI, September 30.—The adjourned meeting to consider the manner of building the Newport and Cincinnati bridge was held to-day. The report of the committee was presented stating that an examination had been made, from which the committee are satisfied that the width of the span is in conformity with the law, but that the building of the breakwater, above the pivot pier, was not contemplated by the law and would form a decided obstruction to navigation. They also found that the location of the pivot pier was not made as near the channel as practicable, as the law directs. Action on the report was postponed one week.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 30, 1870.

Judge Thurman, United States Senator from this State, addressed a Democratic meeting here to-night, and he charged the Republican majority with favoring the centralization of powers and over-riding the rights of the States; that the tax system was so arranged that the large burthen of the taxation rested upon the poorer and middle classes. He charged corruption and extravagance on the Republican Congress, in its railroad subsidies and the formation of monopolies for the sake of political influence and in voting money into the pockets of its members and friends. He argued that the present tariff is an enormity, that would scandalize Henry Clay, the author of the tariff system. He said that the Republican party had not reduced the public under Grant's administration either, for they had spent the money as fast as they collected it.

He charged the present Republican party with being corrupt, and that it had the money as its payment would destroy the Republican party. He said that the result of the new term will commence on the first Monday of next December, in which the Democrats will be successful.

LATER, 2:30 P. M.—The remains of Admiral Farragut arrived this morning on the Bristol, accompanied by the Committee of Post Common Council. They were taken from that steamer on the tugboat Catalpa, to the Navy Yard and a number of other officers being on board of the Navy Yard and a number of other officers being on board of the Catalpa. They left the Navy Yard about 10:30 A. M., and arrived at the foot of Canal street about 11 o'clock, and the ceremonies of salutes, and transferred the body to those in waiting. The procession started immediately, amidst salutes from the guns of the forts and ships. Immense crowds lined all the streets along the route of the march.

The funeral cortege proceeded on its march up Broadway, in the face of a furious easterly storm, which began about ten o'clock and continued without cessation during the whole time of the ceremonies. The United States Marine Band from the Brooklyn Navy Yard had the head of the column and was followed by a regiment of the second division, Gen. S. N. G. acting as a guard of honor to the great Admiral's remains. The coffin was covered with a heavy pall, bearing the name, "FARRAGUT" in large gold letters on either side and the United States flag above. It was carried on the shoulders of eight sailors, who formerly served under Farragut. The Admiral's secretary and the members of his family, as mourners, came next in a carriage and were followed by a company of about thirty sailors in uniform and by civilians who formerly served under the Admiral. Long lines of carriages, containing President Grant, members of the Cabinet, United States Civil service officers, municipal and civic authorities and distinguished guests, including the officers of the French corvette in the harbor, the Consuls of foreign governments resident in this city, Admirals Porter, Fletcher and Smith and General Meade. Among the prominent civilians in the procession were ex-Governor Clifford, of Massachusetts, Governor Englisn, of Connecticut, Mayor Hall, Mayor Thurlow Weed and others, together with the Common Council of Boston, Brooklyn and nearly all the municipal authorities of New York. The procession of carriages in double file was over two miles long, but all were closed, and the waiting thousands failed to get a view of the procession, although closely packed in a column as the rear of the procession passed, and the crowds, as the procession moved up Fifth avenue, was very grand and imposing. The forms of troops under arms has rarely been equalled in this city, and the front of the residences, particularly in the fashionable portion of the city, were thronged with spectators. The troops of the National Guard, First and Second Divisions, which had been under arms all the morning in the drenching rain, wheeled into column as the rear of the procession passed, and the spectacle, as the cortege passed up Fifth avenue, was very grand and imposing. The force of troops under arms has rarely been exceeded in the city, and the front of the regiments, two to ten in line of companies, from the foot of Canal street, up Broadway, nearly to Union Square. All the prominent buildings on the line of the procession were suitably draped, though the full decoration of the line of march was prevented by the rain. Portraits of the Admiral, wreathed in crape and surrounded by appropriate mottoes were very numerous. The procession marched over its prescribed route, up Fifth avenue to the Thirty-fourth street, where it formed in and waiting and bore the remains and escort to Woodlawn Cemetery, the place of final interment. Thousands of spectators filled the streets as the cortege passed, and the demonstration, though seriously hindered by the storm, was fully carried out in accordance with the previous arrangements.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1870.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Arrests were made to-day of a gang of counterfeiters in the actual prosecution of their illegal business. The persons arrested were Russians and gave their names as follows: Adolph Nicolai, engraver; Clement Haalpson, printing, and Adolph Keeh, pressman. The engraver had a wonderful plate for the printing of the counterfeit new fifty cent stamp. The printer was engaged on the stone, and the pressman on the hand press. Search was made, and a large number of half-finished notes were captured with the plates and machinery.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

The President and Secretaries Belknap and Robeson dined at the Union League Club this evening.

HELVETIA ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

Additional Telegraph on Fourth Page.

THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

The River Men Partly in Fault—A Long Controversy Expected.

A communication to the Cincinnati *Commercial* makes a statement, which is important, if true, since it puts the river men partly in the fault for the bridge nuisance. The story as told is that one Capt. O'NEIL, of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company, wishing to lower the altitude of their bridge from what their owners called for originally, succeeded in getting the names of the majority of the steamboat men, pilots, engineers, clerks, &c., to be signed to their memorial. When presented to the Leislature at Columbus, this list of names, together with models of their bridge, showing with what ease the different chimneys could be lowered and raised on and off, and showing also that it was not a matter of show in having chimneys so 'tall—the new way of escaping in the chimneys was also set forth, and the bridge was made to-day that this bridge was not made considerably lower than the train is now on.

Had steamboatmen at that time insisted for their rights, that the rivers were natural highways and that they could not be obstructed, infringent or loss by any corporations whatever, but that it was the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company keep their bridge to the same height their original charter called for, and made it a movable bridge, so that steamboats might be built hereafter across the Ohio, then there would have been no more trouble about high or low bridges.

The *Commercial* states editorially: When word was had here, some time ago, that Congressional legislation had arranged for a bridge of four hundred feet span, at an elevation of ninety feet, there was general acquiescence in the act. It was regarded as inconsiderate and partial legislation by most river men, but was accepted as a compromise. Now that there has been a departure from the requirements of that act, it may be doubted whether the river men will again agree to rest satisfied that even the old provision shall be quietly accepted. They have now no alternative than to submit to the manner in which the people will become partisans, and if there is any regard for popular expression on the subject, they bid fair to be numerous and frequent.

The deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans Thursday, were twelve.

Ask Your Grocer
For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. tths

MARRIED:

ARTHUR—SEWELL—September 29th, by Rev. R. H. Hall, JAMES ARTHUR to Miss LOU M. SEWELL, both of Pittsburgh.

LEWIS—DUFF—On Thursday evening, September 29th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel Laird, Dr. D. W. LEWIS and ANNA W. DUFF, all of this city.

DIED.

MCCOOK—On Thursday morning, September 29, at 9 o'clock Mrs. KATE FISHER MCCOOK, wife of Gen. George L. McCook.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on SUNDAY next at 2 P. M.

The most rapidly bereavement follows on bereavement. First a daughter, and now a wife. Ere the pang of one parting had lost any of its pain, death inflicts a sharper wound. What words of human consolation can be spoken at such a time, to alleviate the burden, or which, o'erladen, he so bitterly stricken bends in agony of grief. When,

—the poor human words of courtesy
Are such a mockery,—how much
The heart may pour itself in prayer."

And from many a home where the loved one, so sorely, *sorely* tried, is again and again, under the will of God, brought to the sick chamber alleviation of pain, restoration from disease, banished fear and sorrow, with hope and cheerfulness, arises the prayer that the Great Physician will bring to this stricken soul, this desolate home that comfort, that healing of grief, "that passeth man's understanding."

Our sympathies enter sorrowing into the almost desolated home, the nearly destroyed fireside circle, the terrible blank that now lies upon life's future, and our hearts yearn with pain to find words that may ease the agony of bereavement. Man can utter no such words. He only, who conquered death, can. He can give balm for his grief, for whom our hearts are heavy to-day.

But for her—the devoted wife, the tender mother, the good friend, the cheerful neighbor, the parent's solace, who shall say what we sorrow? Can we grieve? Shall we mourn for the friend, who, crossing that river into which with such anguish we all see our dear ones go, landed on the other side with a face beautiful in the exceeding joy of the realization of her faith? She who has left us went down into that river without a fear. Sorrowful as her heart may have been at the parting hour, yet her lamp burned bright-ly when the summons came; and, without a doubt, without a trembling, without a shiver, as the cold waters of death swept upward to her feet, she passed the dark river that bounds this life to find on the other side the Saviour of her faith—and MARTHA, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

We shall miss our friend, and speak with a tenderer tone of her many virtues. We shall point to her social love, but more to her faith is as her faith, our trust as her trust, can we sorrow for her, the faithful wife, the conscientious mother, the triumphant Christian? Nay, we surrendered her earthly body to the sleep of death in as unfaltering faith in her Saviour, trusting in the resurrection of the last day, the communion of saints, and the life everlasting.

BERNATRICK—On Friday morning, September 30th, NANNIE B., the beloved daughter of James and Mary Bernatrick, aged 20 years, eleven years and twenty-eight days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Main street, Lawrenceville, THIS (Saturday) MORNING at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

YOUNG—Thursday, September 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., JANE PATRICK, wife of Joseph Young, and daughter of Alexander and Maggie Young, aged twelve months.

Funeral from her parent's residence, Allegheny Gas Works, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCELROY—At the residence, No. 35 Wylie street, Mr. WILLIAM MCELROY, on Friday morning, September 30, in the fortieth year of his age.

Funeral to take place SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Steinway Sales for the Past Week.

William B. Darlington, Esq., a Steinway Square Grand; John Foster, Esq., a Steinway Square Grand; Miss Julia Henrickshone, East Liverpool, a Steinway double round; Mrs. J. B. Patterson, Elizabeth, a Steinway 8¾ square; Wm. Pickersgill, Esq., a Steinway Square; new Presbyterian Seminary, Shady Side, a Steinway Square, etc.

The preference for the Steinway Pianos is such that the agents, Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., receive frequent applications for an exchange from those who have been betrayed into the purchase of Pianos of other makers, and who, too late, find out their mistake! In some cases such Pianos have been in use but a few weeks. It is the safest and cheapest plan when desiring a Piano, to purchase a Steinway and no other. The economy of this course is made fully apparent in the course of a few years of usage.

COUNT BISMARCK is now as prominent among statesmen as was the first Napoleon among warriors. This remarkable man is a great lover of the chase and all manly exercises, is very temperate in his habits and diet, and till years of exposure and anxiety had made fierce inroads on his constitution, was a model of health and manhood. He almost invariably drinks pale ale instead of wine, and was first to introduce them at the tables of the great. Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale is his particular favorite, and he is heard on all occasions to recommend to his personal friends.

Evening School
At the Iron City College, corner of Penn and Sixth (St. Clair) streets, commences Monday, October 3d.

Ask Your Grocer
At the Iron City College, corner of Penn and Sixth (St. Clair) streets, commences Monday, October 3d.

Ask Your Grocer
For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. tths

RELIGIOUS.

THE SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Franklin and Townsend streets, will be opened for Public Service, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½. The Pastor, Prof. S. J. WILSON, has just returned from Europe in greatly improved health.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. E. Y. GARR, Pastor. Public services this MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, at EXCELSIOR HALL, Fifth avenue, near Wood street. Evening service subject in the Morning: "IV. Commandment." In the evening, "The Worldling." Free seats and a

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler county.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
SIMON DRUM, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

In another column is printed an article from the New York *Tribune* urging on the Republicans the stern performance of the duty they owe to the country, their party and themselves, to *scratch from their ticket* "EVERY DISHONEST OR CORRUPT MAN, NO MATTER FOR THE CONSEQUENCES," and put a good man in his place. Had Mr. GREELEY had Allegheny in his eye he could not have selected words more pertinent. Indeed, we are not certain that the article was not written with direct reference to our case here. At any rate, Republicans here—and, we trust, everywhere—will accept it as containing the counsel which they can safely adopt—and will adopt—at the ensuing election.

WITH the "Regular" managers General NEGLEY continues to be the object of great solicitude. It is generally conceded among them that if he ever had a chance of an election it has vanished. Their efforts, therefore, are directed to getting him out of the field; and report says he is as stubborn as a mule, and insists on running at all hazards, when by doing so he will only benefit HOPKINS, whom he prefers to FREW. It is creditable to not a few of the "Regulars" that in this insane idea they do not share, and seek to bring their candidate into something like reason.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted the plain language of the New York *Tribune*, advising every Republican to *"strike from his ticket any name which he knows to be that of a dishonest or unfit man, no matter for the consequences."* This agrees perfectly with the advice of the Hon. THOMAS M. MARSHALL in a speech in Allegheny recently, in the following words, as reported in the "organ," September 23d:

"God forbid that I should ever ask you to vote for any but an honest man. I have never done it, and now, after thirty years of struggle, I shall not do it. I shall not stand up here and *ask you to vote for any man in whom you have not implicit confidence.* Now I say to you, as I have always said and desired you to do: *Take the Republican ticket as it is presented to you, and make up your minds as to the honesty of the parties thereon before you vote.*"

IT is reported to us that Gen. NEGLEY has in the last few days made visits to liquor places not of an elevated kind, particularly in the Seventeenth Ward, soliciting votes. The *Post* makes the charge without qualification or reservation, and the report has come to us from various quarters. That Gen. NEGLEY has become desperate, and has for days been engaged importuning citizens, and making appeals for support in quarters where he has forfeited it, we well know,—and it is equally true that these endeavors have afforded him nothing but cold comfort. When a candidate for a high office visits low doggeries and seeks support there, he can scarcely expect to obtain it in respectable quarters. And such a resort simply shows desperation to the last degree.

THE action of some of the colored voters in putting forth an address advising their brethren to vote the "Regular" nominations, without a why or wherefore, is directly in opposition to the considerate and emphatic advice of the New York *Tribune*, and against the judgment also of the body of colored voters here. The *Tribune* advises all voters to throw off the collar, and vote only for capable and fit men. It is equally against the advice of the Hon. THOMAS M. MARSHALL, who but recently advised all voters—especially Republicans—to select out the best candidates and vote for them, and them only. Colored men will scarcely maintain that this is not the advice of friends, or that it is not eminently wise and safe to act on. That it will be heeded cannot be doubted.

MR. ROBB'S CARD.

Mr. JOHN S. ROBB's "card to the public" is one of those malignant attempts to inflict mortal injury upon another that only hurts the author. Some of its statements are palpably incorrect, others inconsistent; whilst in no part of it is there anything affecting the principles at issue in the present campaign. Mr. R. shows an adroitness in manufacturing and serving up the facts he deems material, in the form of private conversations, where there are no witnesses to contradict, and where he can color, and distort and invent, without let or hindrance, or fear of exposure. We know Mr. WALTON has too high an estimate of what is due to his own position to meet such a self-elected antagonist on such unequal terms. Where assertion stands against assertion, what chance has a man of scrupulous truthfulness in a contest with one who falsifies or prevaricates? In such a contention, truthful contradictions on one side only occasion repetitions and fresh perversions on the other, until the public turn with disgust from an unceasing clamor.

Mr. ROBB, in the outset, says a proposition was made by the Executive Committee of the Reform party to the other committee, by which "harmony" would be "restored in the party." It was, asserts Mr. ROBB, "that if one of our candidates for Assembly would withdraw and let Mr. WALTON take his place, the Reform ticket would be withdrawn and harmony restored to the party." Mr. CARNAHAN, in a speech at East Liberty, published in the COMMERCIAL yesterday, says, "there is not one word of truth in that statement;" that "no such proposition was ever made by the Reform Executive Committee; no action of the kind was had—nothing approximating to it."

Again, Mr. R. asserts that Mr. WALTON said "he didn't know anything about these Reformers; that he was not in sympathy with them; that he had not attended any of the meetings of their Executive Committee, excepting once when he was passing along the street and was dragged in, and then he only remained long enough to tell them that he was not in sympathy with them and would have nothing to with them." On the face of it, this cannot be true; for it is well known to every observing man in this county that had Mr. WALTON but signified an unwillingness to serve on the Reform ticket, the self-styled "Regulars" would have nominated him by acclamation. Tell this bungling tale to marines, Mr. ROBB—old salts cannot be fooled by such nonsense.

Further along in his card, this ingenious relator of private conversations, says: Mr. WALTON "then thanked me for making the offer," (to decline and make room for him on the ticket) "and said it was a most generous and magnanimous one, but that he would not take place on the ticket. If, he said, another man on the ticket had made the offer, he would have thought seriously of accepting it." This is the most remarkable case on record, of a distinction without a difference. The fictions in the names of JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE are wholly outdone by the inventive Mister JOHN SOLOMON ROBB.

Pray tell us, good Mr. ROBB, who this mysterious individual on the ticket is, whose place Mr. W. coveted. Or why he so lovingly refused to take yours when offered as a gracious gift? This story don't hold water, either. It is ROBB-ed of all credibility by its utter absurdity. Clearly the old musket was overcharged—it explodes at the wrong end. Somebody help the wounded Mr. ROBB to rise again upon his pedals.

There are many other gross follies in that card, as well as contemptible puerilities. We had intended to let its youthful author, who is seeking for office under difficulties, out of mere compassion, pass without notice. But our duty to our neighbor seemed to require a word pointing out the hollowness of some of the stigmas upon his unassailable character attempted by this inexperienced political fledgeling, whom we now let go and dismiss as turnips too small to say much grace over.

Mr. WALTON has just requested us to say, that he never was in Mr. ROBB's office during the entire eighteen months in which the young gentleman has had such a repertory of law and equity in this city, and that he never, until yesterday, knew where that celebrated institution (Mr. ROBB's office) was situated, being then induced to ask where it was by the appearance of his formidable "card." Yet, Mr. R. asserts that Mr. WALTON visited him in his office! After these exposures of improbabilities and impossibilities, what are the other colinages in Mr. ROBB's card worth?

LET IT BE REMEMBERED

That more than two weeks ago the Reform Republican Executive Committee made to the so-called "Regular" Committee this offer:

That all the candidates on the Reform and Regular tickets be submitted to a vote of the Republicans of the county, at a primary election to be regularly held on the first Saturday in October: that the candidates then receiving the greatest number of votes should constitute the only Republican ticket to be voted for at the October election, to which ticket the Reformers pledged their hearty support in advance. That this offer the "Regular" Committee rejected.

The reason why an offer so fair and timely was rejected by the "Regulars" was, that they did not dare to trust the Republican party, and were unwilling to support candidates not nominated at the dictation of the Managers and not running in their interest.

Republicans! Who are the disorganizers? Who have acted fairly—who unfairly? Shall the Managers who would not trust you be trusted by you?

MITIGATION OF WAR—A CALL FOR AID.

An international Congress held at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1834, agreed to recognize in future wars the neutrality of "hospitals, ambulances, surgeons and all persons legitimately engaged in caring for the sick and wounded." The only important European powers who did not concur in this act were Austria and Russia, both of whom have since changed their mind and have united with their neighbors in introducing so important a mitigation of the horrors of war. The American Government, though represented in the Congress, declined to concur in its humane resolution, surely not because of disapproval, but simply in accordance with the purpose of avoiding "entangling alliances" with European governments. The scrupulosity displayed in such an application of the venerable rule may seem almost ridiculous to those who do not justly consider the immense significance that may lie in a single precedent. It is also quite certain that, even though our Government should never formally give in its adhesion to the Genevan Convention, it will not observe its articles with less zeal and fidelity than the other powers. In fact, the rules adopted at Geneva as a part of the war code of Europe, merely give expression to those humane views now recognized in Christian countries as the legitimate outgrowth of the modern spirit. In accordance with the provision of the convention already named, an international society was soon afterwards formed for the relief of wounded soldiers, and in 1866 a branch of this society was organized in the United States. An important indeed the chief work of this association has hitherto consisted in imparting information to the sister societies in Europe concerning the results of American experience in the care of the wounded during our civil war. A peculiarity in that conflict was the intense sympathy with which the citizens who went into the field were followed by those who staid at home, and the extraordinary exertions made by the latter to mitigate as much as possible the unavoidable hardships and sufferings to which the former were subjected. Since the present struggle in Europe began, we have been assured on various testimony that both in France and Germany, but especially in Germany, the American example has been continually and everywhere the subject of recollection and appeal as worthy of earnest imitation. It is, however, only just to say that the people seem to have been animated by the spirit which prevailed here, and had little need of either model or exhortation to do their duty. In France, the people, not familiar with the practice of organizations for specific and emergent purposes, and rendered more or less imbecile by dependence on a "paternal government," have been more helpless in their time of need. Still, even there much has been accomplished in private ways and by small societies for the relief of the miseries produced by the war. Then, in each country a "national union in aid of the wounded," under wise and energetic direction, has done its utmost to fulfill the object of its existence. These unions, private societies and individuals have all derived advantage from the methods and results recorded in the annals of our Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and from the communication of the branch society mentioned above.

Notwithstanding the activity of these associations, and the great zeal and liberality of individuals, it appears that the means of securing sufficient care for the sick and wounded soldiers fall far short of meeting even the most urgent wants of the time. One condition of the French defeats has been to have their hospitals, ambulances, stores, &c., provided for use after battle, to fall into the hands of the enemy, and the consequence has, of course, been a fearful amount of suffering among the wounded and sick for want of the necessaries required by their state. By the same events, vast numbers of the French wounded have been thrown upon the hands of the Germans. It is a well attested fact that these men are treated with the same care by them as is given to their own sufferers, but of both they have so many that the means at their command do not suffice. It is stated and seems not improbable that, on the first of September the wounded, of whom the Germans had to take care, amounted to 140,000. By this time, including the sick, probably a third more have been added to the number. With respect to the number of wounded in France we have less definite knowledge; but we know that they must be very numerous, and that the measures for taking care of them are less sufficient.

The International Society named above has already made appeals in the various countries of Europe in behalf of the sufferers by the war both French and Germans. In England, Switzerland and elsewhere these calls have been liberally met with contributions of money and such articles as are needed in hospitals. At length the American branch of the International Society has now appealed to the people of the United States to aid the same cause. All needful assurances are given that money contributed to the object will be impartially applied to its purpose in the relief of the miseries caused by the war in both the nations concerned.

An appeal more urgent, or better entitled to a generous response, it would not be easy to imagine. Whatever peop'e think about the merits of the quarrel, there can be no doubt concerning the terrible suffering which it has brought upon each of the great nations involved. In view of the past relations between each of them and this country, and in anticipation of the still more intimate intercourse of the future, we doubt not that many having the means of helping the miserable, will not disregard the appeal made to them. In New York and other cities they are already making arrangements to answer the call, and it would be a pity if Pittsburgh should have no share in so noble a benefaction. We may mention that HOWARD POTTER Treasurer of Brown's Brothers, No. 59 Wall street, New York, receives contributions in money only.

THE "Regular" meeting, advertised to take place in Lawrenceville, Thursday evening, although there was much drumming, was a miserable as well as a "regular" failure. Only a few persons congregated at the place advertised, and an effort was made to hold a meeting in a school house, which was finally given up. The Reform meeting held in that quarter of the city a week ago was large and enthusiastic. It makes all the difference in the world who hold the meeting whether the people come out.

THE DUTY OF VOTERS.

The New York "Tribune's" Advice—Scratch off Every Dishonest or Unfit Man.

"No Matter for the Consequences."

Don't Vote for "a Thief or a Fool Because of His Politics!"

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Wednesday, September 28.]

"We ask no one to support an incapable or unworthy candidate for office *because he is called a Republican and has a regular nomination. On the contrary, we urge every voter to strike from his ballot any name which he knows to be that of a dishonest or unfit man,* NO MATTER FOR THE CONSEQUENCES. Conventions and wire-workers must be taught that such nominations will not answer, and this is the way to teach them. Do not ask us to particularize and denounce—for the friends of the bad candidates would resent such denunciation by striking at the good ones—but do you make due inquiry, and *scratch off every bad man's name from the ballot which you vote.* The immediate consequence may be disagreeable, but the ultimate effect will be wholesome and beneficent. Understand, then, once for all, that we do not wish you to vote for *a thief or a fool because of his politics.* If any Republican nominee is unworthy, you cannot better serve the Republican cause than by *refusing to vote for him,* and thus compelling better nominations thereafter.

"But there are those who, disgusted with a bad name on the ticket of their party, refuse to vote at all; and that is every way wrong and mischievous. It does nothing toward securing better nominations in future, since the good nominees suffer equally with the bad ones. It involves the repudiation of a grave public duty on a pretext utterly insufficient if not wholly irrelevant.

"If every voter would religiously exercise his right of suffrage at each election, taking care *to scratch from his ballot each and every name which ought not to be there,* whether he put a good name in its place or not, we should soon have the right sort of nominees every time. *Unprincipled aspirants would no longer pack primary meetings and buy nominations,* if the inevitable result would be their disgraceful defeat. Let us all resolve to *scratch every bad nominee,* but take scrupulous care to vote for every good one."

WILL THE MANAGERS WITHDRAW THEIR TICKET?

Now that the last prospect of electing the "Regular" ticket has vanished, the question is, will the Managers withdraw it? Two weeks ago they admitted that electing it was out of the question, by declining the offer of the Reformers to compromise all differences by submitting both tickets to the Republicans of the county at a primary election. If they had the hope of succeeding then, they certainly can have none now. It is clear, therefore, that the "Regular" ticket is kept in the field out of sheer madness. But Republicans are not bound to follow such leadership and go to destruction with the Managers. There was a time, perhaps, when timid Republicans, desiring Reform, hesitated to go for the Reform Ticket on the ground it could not win. But that time has passed. The prospect has wholly changed, and no reason now exists for hesitation. Seeing this to be so, those who hesitated are taking their stand for the Reform Ticket. This, added to the conviction that the time has come for a change, has caused dispassionate observers to revise their figures and concede the election of the entire Reform Ticket. No course is left the Managers but to withdraw their ticket. Will they do it? We only know what the more discreet among them do advise this course.

WHAT every one admits it is needless to offer proof or argument to establish. He would be a curiosity who would undertake to deny that thorough and specific Reforms are needed in legislation and the management of our county affairs. But we do hear it said that it will not do to attempt these Reforms against what is by courtesy known as the "Regular" ticket—a ticket set up by and in the interest of those who have created the necessity—as though it were not sound policy and morality to continue the abuses for the sake of being called "regular." This is the almost sole argument which is now addressed to voters why they should not support the Reform ticket. It presumes a very low order of intelligence and a lower standard of morality in those to whom it is addressed. Perhaps those who make use of the argument are right in their estimate of the intelligence and virtue of the voters of Allegheny. We do not believe they are. On the contrary, we believe that the intelligence and virtue of the great body of voters who are approached with this description of argument, will insure its instant and indignant rejection. If the intelligence and virtue of voters could not be relied on to insure such a result, the manifest interest of every man, woman and child in Allegheny county—all who pay taxes, or are in any way interested in the public expenses—and who is not?—would be enough to work out a verdict against Rings and Corruptionists at home and at Harrisburg. Reformers go squarely before the people with these considerations to influence their action. They have no spacious arguments to advance, no inflammatory appeals to make—only and simply Right against Wrong; Economy against Extravagance; Purity against Corruption. Nor have they the slightest doubt of the result.

Now that the Chinamen at North Adams, Mass., are getting out of their apprenticeship, it is well to know how the experiment is coming on. Late visitors among them report that their employer, Mr. Sampson, is enthusiastic over their success, and intends to employ more when he needs them. Though at first their labors were no better male than could be expected from beginners, still they have improved rapidly, and are increasing in rapidity of manufacture. While on no one day can they manufacture as much as the Caucasian workmen, they do as much in a week or month, because they have no "off days," no "blue Mondays," no "sobering-up days," and work along steadily as a steam engine. The climate agrees with them and they are gaining weight. The clothing is gradually conforming to the American style, and they eat plenty of good Yankee food. They are diligent in learning to read and talk good English, none of the "pidgen" stuff and some of them attend the Sabbath school and church. They have not learned to drink or smoke, but do bathe daily and are quiet in their habits. Two of their number have been set upon by rowdies, but made no complaints even to their foremen. They will not listen to any arguments to induce them to strike for higher wages, now that they have learned to work. The white shoemakers still predict the failure of the experiment, but have become quiet and tolerant, even boasting of their forbearance as a proof of the discipline and *morale* of their lodge organization. The most encouraging thing in the action of the old workmen, is that they have been stimulated to organize a co-operative shoe factory.

THE German tradition has been that in the mountain under the tall and shaky tower of Kauffhausen, the Emperor Barbarossa sits asleep at a marble table, upon which his head rests, and through which (so long have been his slumbers) his beard has grown. And he is to continue to sit there and sleep, and his beard is to continue to grow through the marble of the table till Germany shall be united—till "the eagle shall come from the North and perch upon the tower, and scare away the ravens that scream around it." The eagle is supposed to wear the German flag, which a venturesome Berlinese recently planted on the top of the tower, but the Emperor Barbarossa has not yet given any sign of waking.

THE *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, in noticing the change in the Reform Republican ticket, by which the name of Hon. SIMON DRUM has been substituted for that of Capt. R. C. GRAY, as a candidate for Assembly, says: "This is a good selection." Indeed, no one can say otherwise in regard to ex-Mayor DRUM, or any of the other nominees on the Reform ticket. They are all *good*.

IN Campinas, Brazil, there is an enormous church, which has been seventy years in building and is not completed. The remarkable feature about it is the wonderful carving of the interior, and the still more wonderful fact that the greater part of it is the work of a negro man, who has never received the simplest principles of sculpture, and, who, indeed, does not even know his alphabet. The sense of beauty of form was instinctive with him, and with the cunning hand of self-taught genius he has carved temples and columns, flowers and arabesques, cherubs and archangels, throwing off his wondrous creations with the profusion which is only possible to those who draw their inspiration from within. He worked at his labor of love with delight, until old age brought failing eyesight and trembling hands; and now, poor, solitary, helpless and blind, he eks out the miserable pittance which his townsmen grant for his support by begging alms in the streets of Campinas. Others have continued his work, more or less imperfectly, and as there had been no plans made, the variety of workmen has greatly detracted from the harmony of the general effect.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The two hundred thousand volumes destroyed in Strasburg library may be replaced, but the manuscripts cannot. The most celebrated of these MMS. was the copy of the "Tacticlens Grecs." This manuscript was considered so precious that its custodians at Strasburg would not allow it to be taken to Paris, and M. Wesher, the editor of the *Polioreetique*, was forced to go and study it in the Strasburg library. Among the other manuscripts lost are a number of early translations of the Bible and a large and valuable collection of pamphlets and broad-sheets relating to the religious movement of the sixteenth century.

The Taunton, Massachusetts, City Marshal has orders to arrest any one using profane language in the streets there.

The spirit of economy in the Administration is acting upon the Congressional Printer. A series of maps published from the Government printing office for the use of members of Congress, by contract made with the Congressional Printer during the last administration, cost the Government $13,000. The same work has just been completed, under contract made with Colonel Clapp, for the sum of $3,000.

Spiteful paragraphists are making further attacks upon the chignon. They say that coarse Russian wool is worked up into that article by processes and the application of materials not at all agreeable to contemplate. The wool is steeped in a bath of sulphate of copper for a period of from ten to fifteen hours, and then boiled for two or three hours more in a solution of catechu, an astringent and poisonous vegetable substance, which by its tanning qualities perfects the dye. To this is added sulphate of iron, logwood, and other deleterious substances.

The Israelites are revising their prayer-book. At the late Jewish Synod, held at Leipsic, the following was resolved: "No bitter or harsh expression shall be contained in any of the prayers under revision or to be newly composed; the contents shall embrace all human beings of the universe, and nothing shall be said therein with regard to the chosen people which might in the least offend our brethren of another creed. On the other hand, the new prayers, or those under revision, shall lay stress upon the religious mission of Israel, the providential guidance in its history, the fundamental Mosaic principles of progressive development, a future universal knowledge of the Almighty's commands, a love of peace, and justice and humanity."

New York city received 5,000 car loads of peaches by the New Jersey Railroad this season.

The money kings of Wall street have given up all expectations of peace for the present, and the German bankers do likewise. Gold accordingly is on the upward tack again; but should Paris capitulate soon, it is believed the bulls would be badly hurt.

The strife between the Young Democracy and Tammany Hall, in New York city, is waxing very bitter on local nominations. There would seem to be no chance of any agreement between them on Congressmen even, and double candidates, there,ore, may be run in every district, thus enabling a Republican, here and there, perhaps, to slip in.

Brooklyn municipal matters are somewhat muddled. Mayor Kalbfleisch calls on the Council to reduce the taxes, saying the city debt is $27,749,746. A Council committee appointed to investigate the accounts in the Comptroller's office, report that the accounts there are in a very confused condition and without system; but they cannot tell whether the Comptroller is a defaulter or not, because they have been denied the use of the records of the office.

Some one thinking of the favor which the visitors to the London and Paris Exposition bestowed upon the vast collection of arms and other appliances of sudden death, suggests that at the next exposition specimens of the work done by these instruments shall be exhibited in connection with them. Wax models of artillerists, who fought and fell, are to be set up beside the needle-gun and its rifle-case, gorgeously illustrated with wounds, in pure blood tints.

A letter from London, September 14th, says: The supply service of the Prussian army has been confided to the sales for its perfection, and in truth it has done wonders; but it is no secret now that the strain upon it has been too great, and that it has broken down. The whole Prussian force, from this point to its farthest advance, is suffering desperately for provisions. The rule has been to forward first the men, second, the ammunition, and third the provisions. Immense trains of the latter are continually going to the front, and the army has also lived upon the country and swept into its clutches every bushel of grain and pound of meat within its reach. But, despite all this, there has not been enough, and this sudden stop of supplies daily grows more and more embarrassing. And if the army, which takes everything, suffers from want, what must be the condition of the peasants?

Judge Pascal, in a published communication, contends that Mr. Pendleton's slandering law of July 4, 1870, remodelling the Patent Office, is in clear and explicit words repealed the laws creating the Sub-Treasury, the Interior Department and the law authorizing certain persons to act in the places of chief executive officers. He insists that no person can be convicted of a crime against any of these laws, and that all sureties required by them upon bonds are released, and that such repealed laws are not revived by subsequent appropriation acts.

A Paris wine shopkeeper being asked what he thought of the Republic, replied: "Why, sir, many of the people in this district don't understand what it means. Those in the next room think they now have the right to call for everything they like and not pay a sou. I can get no money from them, and when I ask they reply, 'Chalk it down and give us more drink; it is a Republic now.' It is useless to remonstrate, for they are a rough set about here."

A Panama letter says that throughout the States of Colombia, as well as the republics bordering on the Pacific, there seems to be reigning a sort of universal peace, each country, apparently, being occupied in improving the material and educational progress of its people.

Talk of mineral water springs! Nicaragua has a whole lake of the stuff, which not only cures all cutaneous diseases, but takes away all appetites for liquor.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Akerman's friends are becoming very solicitous on account of the persistence with which the illness, which prostrated him recently, clings to his physical system.

The reports from Rome that the Pope has become reconciled with King Victor Emanuel are received by the New York Catholics with distrust and vexation. A prominent divine said Thursday that the truths in the reports was that the Pope was "reconciled to the present situation, not to the King, and he would probably remain in Rome until public opinion in America was sufficiently advanced.

It is stated that Patent Commissioner Fisher will resign next spring, on account of insufficient salary.

Marshal Bazaine, though not much over sixty years old, counts one hundred and five years' time on the army register, because some military years in which there has been fighting count paigning count for several years of ordinary service.

The Democracy of Tennessee are running John Brown for Governor. The Democrats of Kentucky do not mean to be outdone by their Tennessee neighbors in devotion to that classic name, and at several county meetings have received in favor of nominating John Young Brown for Governor of Kentucky. It is expected that Virginia will take an early opportunity to manifest her gratitude in a similar way.

Secretary Wilson's article on Secretary Stanton quotes Representative Dawes as saying that in the "dark days" of 1861, among the warnings from Stanton to the Committee of Defense was one, when once a member of that committee, read by the light of the street lamps these words. "Secretary ——— is a traitor, depend upon it. He declared in Cabinet to-day that he did not want to deliver this Government intact into the hands of the black Republicans. At first blush the calumny of hell be lost. The *World* supplies the blank with Toucey's name, and further says it has reason to believe that Buchanan's friends have in their possession evidence, in Mr. Stanton's own handwriting, which shows that he was a professing friend and admirer of President Buchanan to the last, that he thought most disparagingly of the sainted Lincoln, and that he d splned the whole crew of the Radical leaders, including Seward himself.

Senor Godoy, the new Chilian Minister to this country, is only thirty years old and a journalist by training.

In a divorce trial in progress in Indianapolis, in which the plaintiff, Anna K. Lawton, is a daughter of Horatio King, who was Assistant Postmaster General under Lincoln's administration; and the defendant is Andrew Lawton, Chief Engineer in the United States Navy. The charge is cruel treatment.

Internal Revenue Assessor Cleveland, of the Thirty-second District of New York, has resigned, to accept a position on the New York *Tribune*.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

CAMPBELL'S TOILET WATERS.

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES.

ALABASTRIN—A Toilet Powder.

"DR HAENS'" GLYCERINE—Chemically Pure.

SWIFT & COURTNEY'S PARLOR MATCHES.

GENUINE BAY RUM—Distilled.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINES and GIN,

CHAMOISE LEATHERS and SPONGES,

AT RANKIN'S

Drug and Family Medicine Store,

44 SIXTH (old St. Clair) STREET, third door above Penn, Pittsburgh.

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PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended for any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.
For sale by all Druggists. eod

W. G. ANDERSON.

FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREEN BURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY

Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of

CIGARS, OF THE V[illegible] BRANDS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

ALL THE LATE PRODUCTIONS OF THE DAY.

Orders for THE FINEST CIGARS MANUFACTURED received and promptly attended to.

TAXES ENDED TO-DAY.

Reduction in Internal Revenue Taxes To-Day—Thank a Republican Congress for It.

To-day, October 1, the new internal revenue law takes effect. It is interesting to many millions of people, and its features are briefly as follows:

It abolishes the tax on sales of all merchandise except liquor and tobacco, the tax of one-twelfth of one per cent. on brokers' sales, the tax of two and a half per cent. on the gross earnings of all railroads, and the tax requiring a stamp on every receipt over twenty dollars.

The stamp on all promissory notes under one hundred dollars is abolished. If a mortgage deed be properly stamped no stamp in future will be needed on the assignment. The income tax of five per cent. is reduced to two and a half per cent., payable in March, 1871. The exemption from tax, hitherto fixed upon one thousand dollars income, is raised to two thousand dollars.

The tax on railroad receipts, for which the street car companies have charged an extracent ends to-day. Also the stamp tax on receipts. The removal of the tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. upon brokers' sales will be remembered and the repeal of the stamp on all promissory notes under $100 will be appreciated. That on mortgage assignments never yielded much of an income to the revenue, and it is well in being abolished.

STATE POLITICS.

Mr. John C. Harvey is again nominated by the Democrats of Montgomery county for Assembly.

The Lebanon *Courier* speaks confidently of the Republicans carrying that Congressional district. It is the most doubtful one in the State.

The Freeburg *Courier* intimates that the nomination of Mr. Dill for State Senate does not give satisfaction to the Democracy of Snyder county, and that the election of Mr. Johnson, the Republican candidate, is an assured fact.

Owing to the disaffection in the Democratic party in Montour and Columbia counties, Dr. Brower, editor of the Montour *American*, has been induced to come out as an independent Republican candidate for the Legislature. The Dr. announces himself as follows: "I am induced to take the field as a candidate for the Legislature. I make no special promises; being fearless and free, and 'full bound' to swear according to the dictates of any *party*. I shall do right, as far as I am given "to see the right." If elected I shall try and be just to all. I ask no nomination of any party, or portion of a party. I am on an independent platform, and on that I am willing to stand or fall; unless some new deal, the withdrawal of candidates now in the field, or the intention of others, might render it necessary to re-consider.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: The Democracy of Columbia and Montour counties are still at sword's points. Columbia, because she is stronger than Montour, persists in having the member of the Legislature all the time. Buckalew runs over them with a rod of iron. His nominee for the Legislature is L. B. Rupert, and he is determined to force him through. The friends of little Montour are running Thomas Chalfant for the same office, but as they are in the minority numbers, the fierce Columbians will crush them. These feuds are interesting to Republicans, as they are indicative of the factional breaking up and utter ruin of the old fogy party.

LUMBER

EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Pres't, T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y
E. D. DITHRIDGE, Treasurer.
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THE

Superior Lumber COMPANY

Call attention to the unusual facilities they are able to offer for a prompt supply of all kinds of

BUILDING LUMBER.

Their Stock comprises an assortment of

ALL THE LEADING SIZES

Required for Building purposes, and aggregates

3,000,000 feet Lumber,
1,500,000 Lath,
250,000 Shingles.

A glance at the List of Sizes which the Company are now prepared to furnish, will convey some idea of the variety and extent of their Stock.

LATH.

3-8 inch by 1 inch by 4 feet;
3 8 inch by 1 1-2 inch by 4 feet;

The inch Lath are for good buildings in which it is desired to do a first-class job of plastering.

BILL STUFF.

3x4x12, 16, 18 and 20 feet long;
2x6x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long;
2x8x16, 18, 20 22 and 25 ft. long;
2x10x16, 18, 20 and 22 ft. long;
2 1-2x7, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long;
2 1-2x10x16, 18, 20 and 22 ft. long;
2 1-2x12x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 feet l ng.

COMMON PLANK.

1 1-2x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
2x12, 16, 18 and 20 feet, all widths

CLEAR PLANK.

1 1-2 in. x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
2 in. x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
3 in. x16 feet, all widths.

A few reasons for Buying from the Superior Lumber Co. are as follows:

1st. Their Stock is the Largest and Dryest in Western Pennsylvania.

2d. Their Joist and Frame Timber is sound and strong and free from Rot and Shakes.

3d. Their Lumber is soaked in the water from three to six months after rafting, so that it is free from sap and pitch, thereby preventing warping and shrinking with every change of weather. This point is deserving of much importance in a West that the expense of rafting and sinking in the Lakes is frequently incurred with no other object in view than that of freeing the Lumber from Sap.

4th. Their Lumber is sawed with the Latest Improved Machinery, thus insuring unusual UNIFORMITY OF SIZE AND THICKNESS.

5th. As they have more Growing Timber than they can market within thirty years, it is to their interest to do business not for a day or a season, but in a manner such as will redound to the advantage of the Building community, hence those who deal with them can rely upon fair treatment in quality, measurements, prices and terms.

ADDRESS

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Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts,

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MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR

44 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

Has just received a full stock of New Fall Goods consisting of

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS and FLOWERS Also, LADIES SUITS.

Hance Bros and White's

Fluid Extracts,

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AND

GRANULES,

EQUAL TO ANY MADE,

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

City and Country Druggists

WILL RECEIVE A LARGE DISCOUNT BY PURCHASING THE ABOVE GOODS DIRECT FROM US. WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT.

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ALL GRADES.

G. CRAIGHEAD,

211 LIBERTY STREET.

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Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

DRY GOODS.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

TABLE LINENS,

DAMASK NAPKINS,

FRUIT DOYLIES, TOWELINGS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

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25 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE

RICHMOND M'FG. CO.

Offer to PACKAGE BUYERS ONLY, their

"QUAKER STYLES"

OF

Richmond Prints,

AT

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"QUAKER STYLES"

Are suitable for every Lady, old or young—They are proper for all seasons—They never go out of fashion.

For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR

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SILKS, SILKS,

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Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.

Biretz, Black and Colored.

Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.

Plaid Serges and Poplins.

Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.

Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.

Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.

Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.

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Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.

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A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

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NO. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET,

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Capital $200,000 Privilege $500,000.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds or other Good Security.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Certificates bearing interest issued for deposits made for a specified time. If not called for when due, will be renewed on interest without any trouble to depositor.

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Deposits made by a married woman in her own name cannot be attached by the creditors of her husband, but give her absolute control.

Moneys deposited by persons under age, in their own name, they can check for at pleasure, and cannot be interfered with by parents or guardians.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Open on Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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EIGHT PER CENT. TEN YEAR MOUNT WASHINGTON BONDS.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Exempt from all local Taxation. Interest payable semi-annually, February and August, at our office.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 30, 1870.

Money has ruled closely during the greater portion of the week, and were it not that many outside lenders were well supplied with unemployed means, there would have been some inconvenience experienced by parties who are accustomed to get all the accommodations they ask for at bank. It is generally thought that the spell of slight stringency will have spent its force inside of the next fortnight.

—Local stocks are quiet. A few transactions occasionally are made at prices which show abatement from previous high quotations, Third National Bank stock sold as high as 137 and commission added; Citizens' National is quoted at 69@75 to bid for Pittsburgh Gas Company stock, and 12 for Columbia Oil stock shares.

In Philadelphia yesterday Pennsylvania railroad stock advanced to 60, Allegheny county 5 per cent. bonds sold at 75, and McClintock Oil Company stock at 81 cents a share.

Considerable disappointment was experienced by parties who confidently expected Mr. Boutwell to sell several millions of gold, instead of one million at his last weekly sale. It is remarked that the Treasury holds in round numbers $100,000,000 in coin, only about $15,000,000 of which is represented by certificates for gold deposited, leaving $85,000,000 owned by the Government, and the only liability it has payable in coin between now and January, 1871, is $24,000,000 interest due November 1. Meanwhile the receipts from the customs will amount to at least $14,000,000. The stock of gold in the New York market is reduced to a comparatively low figure, and unless the Secretary of the Treasury desires to see the price of gold advance largely he must increase his sales so as to give the market a good working supply, and it certainly is dishonorary to his past policy for him to do anything to advance the premium on gold or to refrain from doing anything the effect of which would be the same. With only $14,000,000 in specie in the Treasury available for sales, and $24,000,000 interest to be paid in November, the Secretary will be compelled to sell at least $10,000,000 per month, or $2,500,000 per week, during the months of October, November and December, or else he will be compelled to borrow gold. Under the circumstances, the Secretary will be compelled to sell at least $2,500,000 per week, and he will probably sell $3,000,000 per week, and thus keep a large surplus on hand.

—The New York Stock Exchange was not in session to-day and we are without our usual stock quotations. It adjourned until Saturday in respect to the funeral of Admiral Farragut, which took place to-day. The New York and Western railways are generally dull, but the prospect seems encouraging for the brokers of a revival of a genuine and sustained speculation for some time to come. The courage to sell the market down is quite as much wanting as the spirit to put it up, and the immediate consequence is a very moderate movement in either the fancies or the roads on what may be called strong prices.

—The net profits of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for August, above expenses and interest, were over $550,000, and the amount applicable to dividends up to September 1st was over $1,800,000, equal to 4 per cent. on the stocks. For the quarter ending August 31st the gross earnings show a decrease of about $45,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year, equal to about 6¼ per cent., while the economy in the management of the road has decreased the expenses over $370,000, or about 17½ per cent.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 30, 1870.

REMARKS.—It still continues to rain moderately, and there is some hopes of a rise in the waters, which, at this particular juncture, is much needed, as there is a large amount of coal here awaiting the means of transportation, and a heavy amount at Louisville for the St. Louis and other markets, to fill orders, which, on account of the closing of the canal, could not get through. What we want just now is an old fashioned flood, deep enough to float boats and barges over the falls, and thus enable them to reach their destinations. There have been some changes since our last report. Groceries—Syrups have been reduced 5c per gallon; all round. Bacon and provisions—The reader will find some important changes in our quotations, the prices being lower. Lard, in bucket, and No. 1 lard oil are also a fraction lower. Coal oil and refined are quiet and firm at firmer quotations, and business is generally reported good. Flour—receipts since our last, 615 barrels. Both mills and stores report a fair trade demand at firmer prices, and stocks on hand sufficient to meet all demands. Grain is arriving freely, and finds a ready market at current rates. The local market is abundantly supplied, and prices are well maintained. On the whole, business is cheering, and the "good time coming" cannot be long delayed.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 640 barrels since our last; and supply in excess of the demand. Prices are weak and tending downward. The current rates for mixed to prime lots were $2.00, $2.50@3.00.

ASHES—Sales are regularly made at the following figures: Soda Ash, refined 5 ₩ centum, 3½@4c ₩ lb.; common, 3½@4c ₩ lb. Potash 7@8½cent. Pearls 9@9½c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—Sales are regularly made at the following figures: Sinker No 1 ₩ doz $1 75; Hurl No 2 ₩ doz $4 25; Hurl A No 1 ₩ doz $4 50; Hurl No 1 ₩ doz $4 00; Hurl No 2 ₩ doz $3 75; Braid No 1 ₩ doz $4 25; Braid No 2 ₩ doz $3 75; Braid Hurl ₩ doz $3 25; Plain Hurl ₩ doz $2 50, and Western common $2 00.

CRANBERRIES—There is more inquiry, and prices are firm, with sales of Eastern cultivated at $13@14 ₩ bbl.

RAGS—Market steady but not very active; sales were made at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6 50.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₩ bush.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

HAY—There is a fair demand, and sales are regularly made at 16½c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—The market is arriving freely, is of good quality and sells readily at lower prices. We quote prime $100 ₩ ton; common $40@60 ₩ ton.

BEANS—Dull at $1 50@2 ₩ bush, outside figure for choice navy.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl; Louisville 3 00@3 50 ₩ bbl.

TALLOW—The market is well supplied; we note sales of city rendered at 8½@9c ₩ lb; country soft at lower figures.

CIDER—Is more plenty in the market, and prime sweet fetches $7@8 ₩ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are in fair demand; we can report sales from first hands at 60@65c; sales were made from store at the usual advance.

GROCERIES—The only change we have to note is in sugars, which are 5c lower all round. Following are the correct figures.

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19c@22½c ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 9½c; A coffee 10½c ₩ coffee 10½@c; extra 11½c; Yellow Rios, 8½c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 10½c; Havana, in bond, 10½@10½c; Manilla sugars 9½@10c, being an advance of ½c ₩ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices declined 5c ₩ gallon; drips, sugar-house 45c; white honey drips, 55c; sovereign's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; other and lower grades at 50@60c ₩ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@90c; Porto Rico 75@78c per gallon.

EGGS—Continue scarce, and good fresh find a ready market at 20@22c ₩ doz.

CONFECTIONERY, LIVE—Sales in Pittsburgh 80 ₩ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₩ case.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; we can report sales in a regular way at 95@$1 00 ₩ cwt.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 00@2 50 ₩ bbl.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes 12½c; currants 18½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₩ box; Malaga raisins 16@18c ₩ pound.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There has been a light decline in prices of some descriptions, which are noted below: Shoulders, pickled hams 16½c; clear sides 17½c; breakfast bacon 23c; plain sugar-cured hams 20c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 22c. Dried beef, 21c. Lard in tierces 9½c; half bbls, 10c; buckets 10c. Mess pork $28 ₩ bbl. No change is reported brisk.

FEA NUTS—There is a better demand, and sales are made as follows: Ohio, unhulled, raw, ₩ bushel, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $4 75@5 00; Tennessee, raw, $2 25@2 50; do roasted, $3 75@4 00. It cannot be bought at lower figures.

FLOUR—The market is active, firm and nothing but mills and stores are offering, filled and content with the situation. The receipts since our last were 615 bbls. The current rates were as follows: New wheat flour from store $6 00@6 25; old Minnesota $7 25; good winter brands, $8@8 50; choice $9@10; fancy $7 00. Mills: National (white label) $8 75; sacks $7 25. Pan Handle (southern mills) $8 75; sacks $7 50. Morning Glory, bbls, $6 62; sacks $6 30; Palmetto, bbls $6 50; sacks $6 40.

LARD OIL—No. 1 has been reduced to $1 18 ₩ gallon, and we are reported an active trade demand at that figure. No 2 lard oil 1 00@1 05 per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 at 2@3 22, and pure No 2, 86c per gallon.

BEESWAX—The supply keeps pace with the demand, and sales are made at 30@32c ₩ lb.

HONEY—The supply is increasing; sales of prime at 20@22c ₩ lb.

HAY—The market was steady but not very active. The sales were principally confined to the wants of the local trade, No 2 hay sold at 19 22@19 00 per ton.

WHISKY—The market is not so firm, and prices have a downward tendency. Leading quotations for well-highwines at 92c; proof high at $1 06; old as to quality and age.

FEED—The demand is still active, and orders are made at the following rates: Corn and oats $1 80 ₩ cwt; chopped corn $2 00 ₩ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 ₩ bush; bran, $1 00 ₩ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 80 ₩ cwt.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

CHICKENS—The stock of good young chickens is light, and prices are a little stiffer; sales of spring at 50, 60@70c per pair.

BUTTER—The receipts since our last were but 8 packages. The demand for good choice table butter is active, and sales are made at 25@27@30c; mixed lots lower.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₩ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₩ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 15½c for mould; 20c for star, and 18@19 for stearine.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5c ₩ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6c; oatmeal A and B, ₩ barrel $10 75; $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

POTATOES—The supply is ample, and sales are made at the following figures: Prime Peachblows at 90@95c ₩ bushel; Maryland Sweets $5 00@3 25; Jersey Sweets at $5 75@4 00 ₩ bbl.

TOMATOES—Are becoming scarce and prices are higher and irregular; sales being made from $1 50@2 25 ₩ bush.

GRAPES—Are plenty, and sell readily at 6, 8 @10c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Is very firm, with good inquiry, and prices tending higher. Receipts 139 boxes; sales are made at the following figures: Prime Peachblows at 90@95c ₩ bushel; Maryland Sweets $5 00@3 25; Jersey Sweets at $5 75@4 00 ₩ bbl.

TOMATOES—Are becoming scarce and prices are higher and irregular,

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Desk room for Rent—61 Fourth avenue.
Boarding—18 Wylie street.
Pamphlets Wanted for Sale—Reese Owens.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—October 1.
Tynemouth Church—Rev. R. Y. Garrette.
Sixth Presbyterian Church—Prof. S. J. Wilson.
New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Bay Oils—Chas. Abel.
Coal Carry—Reaney, Neale & Co.
Crackers, Confectionaries—C. H. Schwarberg & Co.
Boarding Wanted—Box P. Commercial office.
Keys Lost—Commercial office.
Situation Wanted—Box 19, Commercial office.
Papaille—Jesse R. Lippincott.
Business Property at Auction.
Composition Wanted—Bakewell & Mathews.
Proposals for Bids—John A. Kress.
Dissolution Notice—Ingram & Paine.
Farm for Sale—R. F. Tabbet, Mt. Morris.
Situation Wanted—Z. Commercial office.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Light Guards.
Evening School—Iron City College.
Repair—City Hall, October 4.
Opera House—Julius Cæsar.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Free Exhibition—86 Wood street.
Academy of Music—Irish Tutor.
Theatre—Variety, matinee 2½ and 7½.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Old Folks Concert—City Hall, October 4.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Alleghena Agricultural Fair.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
Gem's Bazaar—Wm. H. Cotter & Co.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Steen & Co.
Coal Works for Lease—Jones & Laughlins.
Boilers and Notions—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Beaver Seminary and Institute—R. T. Taylor.
Clothing—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
Stellian Hair Restorative—R. Hunt & Co.
Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate—A. Loggate.
Pure Whiskey—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
Hay Carriers—Reaney, Neale & M. Vanzier.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Teas and Roasted Coffees—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Jos. Schmidt & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Bedding and Base for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Potatoes, Apples, &c.—Henry Rea, Jr.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CHICAGO, September 30.—It is rumored here in railroad circles that Col. Charles G. Hammond is to be removed from the superintendency of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that E. B. Phillips, late Superintendent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, is to be appointed in his place. The reason for Col. Hammond's departure is said to have its origin in a loose quarrel between Gen. Dodge, Council Bluffs, or rather the interests which various directors are supposed to hold in the rival towns, both of which claim the honor of the location of the road. It is further rumored that Col. Hammond has sent in his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted.

In the convention of the General Railroad Ticket Agents to-day the committee appointed to report on the general passenger law, Mr. Nellson, submitted that, fully appreciating the importance of perfecting the arrangements for the business intercourse between the Atlantic and the old world, we report that Mr. Nellson be requested to supply his general managing officer with a copy, and request his co-operation and influence towards enacting the passage of a bill by Congress, providing for the establishment of a first-class steamship line between that port and Glasgow and Australia, which is the only link now wanting to perfect the chain of through transit, and impressed with the importance of perfecting arrangements at an early day under which through passenger tickets may be issued between points hereinbefore referred to, we recommend the appointment of a committee by the Association, to wait upon the railroad lines interested, and who will confer with the representatives of steamship lines and will establish through rates and agree upon necessary details."

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cincinnati Fire Department paraded yesterday for the delectation of Southern merchants visiting the city.

Thomas Donahue, who was shot, he alleges, by John J. Scannell, in New York, is recovering from the effects of his wounds. He was able to sit up on Thursday, and though his physicians have not extracted the bullet, they express every hope of his recovery. Donahue is certain that somebody else shot him, and not Scannell is still at large.

A special from Sioux City says that arrivals from Whetstone Agency state that Spotted Tail is at the Agency, with all his warriors, and has not been at war with the whites, but peaceably disposed, their annuities being delivered to them according to promise, and they declare their intentions to remain quiet so long as Commissioner Parker controls their affairs.

By the returns just made to the State Board of Equalization it appears that there are 2,213,970 hogs in Illinois.

Four companies of artillery arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday morning from North Carolina, where they have been on duty for the past two months.

Surgeon John E. Summers has arrived at Fortress Monroe from St. Paul, Minn., and relieves Surgeon Charles Sutton, who goes to Portland, Oregon, as Medical Director.

The preparations for an Agricultural Congress and Annual Fair of the Cotton States Fair Association are being rapidly completed at Augusta, Georgia. The South will be represented by prominent men.

The Southern Commercial Convention meets in Cincinnati next week.

The National Schuetzenfest begins to-day in Cincinnati, to continue ten days.

Christopher Jones was arrested in Toronto, Canada, yesterday, for robbing the London Commercial Bank in England of £60,000. Jewbery was committed seven years ago. The prisoner was defended by his family following him in order he has been living under the name of Hadwell.

At Cincinnati, the Green Line excursionists after the ere engine display, refreshed and dined among the cars, and then went to and freshed twice more and then went to a grand banquet at Pike's Hall.

Yesterday the Buckeye Park races were poor, though well attended. First race, two mile dashes, Edith won, Steve Atcheson second; time—3:45¾. Second race, two mile heats, D. Swigert's Pilgrim second, John Harper's Longfellow first; time—3:37¾ and 3:55¼.

A San Francisco dispatch says that there was a severe gale and light rain last Thursday night. A number of vessels put back. The schooner Stranger was driven near Santa Cruz and is probably a total loss.

At Salt Lake City on Thursday two children were burned to death in a barn, which it is supposed they set on fire while at play.

The attendance at the Industrial Exposition, yesterday, was fully as great as the day previous, over ten thousand being in attendance.

General Washburn and party, of Montana, who have been on an exploring trip to Yellowstone river and its lakes, have returned to Virginia City, Nevada. Mr. Evarts, late United States Surveyor, was lost from the party, and has not been heard from.

There was a grand muster of firemen at Haverhill, Mass., yesterday, including companies from Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The procession numbered about 3,000 men, mainly engineers, stokers, thirty-one hand engines and seven hook and ladder and hose companies.

At Rockland, Maine, yesterday, in the case of the Litchfield Lime Rock Bank robber, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Moore and Bleight, convicted of the same crime, were sentenced to seven years imprisonment each.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS.

Meeting of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Saegertown.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAEGERTOWN, September 28, 1870.

The Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church met in Twenty-eighth Convention at Saegertown, Crawford county, Pa., on Wednesday, September 28. The sessions of Synod are held in the Evangelical Lutheran "Church of the Twelve Apostles."

Rev. G. A. Wenzel of your city has been chosen President, Rev. S. Laird, Missionary President and W. P. Weyman, Esq., Treasurer. Rev F. Richards is the English, and Rev. C. Hebener, the German Secretary.

The attendance of pastors and delegates is full, and the sessions promise to be of great interest.

The Board of Trustees of "Thiel College" is also in session. We hope to furnish your readers with the matters of general interest which may transpire.

Saegertown is situated on French creek. It was settled a half century since by emigrants from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, Bethlehem, Allentown and Montgomery county have their representatives in the families of this vicinity. In the village, which has a cheerful, homelike aspect of things generally, Crawford county has one of the best surroundings. The neat white houses, the rows of maple and pine shade trees along the streets, present so agreeable a contrast; the pure atmosphere, the music of the waters as they fall over the dam by which Peacock Run is harnessed and made to do service in saw and grist mills, the cordial, good, old-fashioned hospitality with which their visitors are received, make our sojourn most delightful. Blessings on the tidy village and its genial citizens.

EXCURSIONS AND ANNIVERSARY.

On this evening (Thursday, the 29th of September,) the Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church held its usual educational anniversary. An appropriate address was made by Rev. Dr. Sepaugh, of Lancaster, Pa. During the past year eight young men received aid in the prosecution of their studies in preparation for the ministerial office. One of these graduated at the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Philadelphia, and is now in charge of a congregation in Canada.

The number at present on the education fund is seven. Twenty-four students will yet be needed to carry on this work for the current scholastic year.

THIEL COLLEGE.

A sum of some $28,000 came into the hands of the Synod by the kindness of A. L. Thiel, Esq., of your city, recently deceased. His purpose was the founding of an educational institution in connection with this Synod. A beginning has been made, three instructors designated, and a number of pupils are in course of instruction. The institution is at present at Phillipsburg, Pa. A permanent location has not yet been agreed upon. Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., has had a meeting of citizens, and subscriptions in land of dollars offered to induce the institution at that point. Sharon, Enon, Zelienople, Pa., and Canton, O., have been talked of. There is every prospect that the above sum will be largely increased from several sources. The matter of location could well interest any enterprising, energetic town in Western Pennsylvania or Eastern Ohio.

The long looked for shower has come at last. Pastures and grain fields sorely needed it. We have mud instead of dust. The temperature is materially reduced. W.

John Kyle, a youth of fifteen, was accidentally shot and killed by A. S. Reese, a boy of about the same age, in Lancaster county, on Tuesday.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations:

Thermometer.	FRIDAY, September 30.	Barometer.
7 A. M.	57	7 A. M. 29 1-10
12 M.	67	12 M. 29 1-10
7 P. M.	60	7 P. M. 29 3-10

CLEAR WEATHER.

New York—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 65.
Boston—Cloudy; wind E.; ther. 60.
Halifax; clear; wind N. E.; ther. 50.
Chatfield Cove—Cloudy; calm; ther. 66.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 70.
Omaha—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 64.
Cleveland—Cloudy; raining; wind E.; ther. 65.
St. Louis—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 61.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 74.
Little Rock—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 66.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; calm; ther. 69.
Cheyenne—Clear; calm; ther. 60.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Rosetus E. H. Allianee, Ohio	3
Hamilton, Hamilton & Co., Johnsonburg, Penna.	3
Walsh John, Youngstown, Ohio	3

EVENING SCHOOL at the Iron City College, corner Penn and Sixth (St. Clair) streets, commences Monday, October 3d.

THE HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.—The bazaar in aid of the Home for Aged Women will open on Monday, the 3d inst., instead of Tuesday, the 4th, as previously announced.

THE NAME.—There has been considerable inquiry as to the name of the new Democratic paper to be started in this city. It is announced in the *Standard* (Uniontown) as *The Paper.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Wm. Elroy, who lived on Wylie street, near Washington, died suddenly yesterday morning. An inquest was held by Coroner Morrison, and a verdict of "death from apoplexy" rendered.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Dithridge & Son offer for sale two new brick houses of eleven rooms each, located near Penn avenue, with all the modern conveniences. No better opportunity for the purchase of a home will ever be offered.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Maria Morgan charged her husband, W. D. Morgan, with assault and battery, in unjustifiably beating and abusing her, and the accused was committed for a hearing by Mayor Brush. The defendant is an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Some Soap.

Messrs. Morgan's Sons shipped a few days since to Jesse H. Lippincott, of Pittsburgh, 500 cases of Sapolio on a single order—a marked indication of the activity of trade in that line, and a proof of the wisdom of bold and vigorous advertising.—*New York Daily Tribune, Sept. 27th.*

SOMETHING ELEGANT.—Those desiring fine albums, family or pocket bibles should call on J. R. Weldin & Co., booksellers and stationers, No. 101 Wood street. Their stock embraces the fine styles, which are sold at reasonable prices.

JURY TRIALS ORDERED.—In the United States District Court, Judge McCandless has ordered jury trials in the cases of Albert G. Ely, of Cambria county, and Messrs. Fry, Deery & Co., against whom petitions in bankruptcy had been filed. The trials will be held in October term.

DROWNED.—Wm. Whianie, a laborer employed at C. Risher & Co.'s saw mills, on the river, a short distance from the city, was drowned Thursday morning. He was engaged in floating a fleet of logs from a raft to the landing, when, missing his footing, he was carried down and before assistance could reach him.

KEELER'S PATENT STANDARD SCALES.—No scale has a better reputation in this community than Keeler's. Many of our heaviest firms use one million pounds per month. Advertising Sapolio in this and other countries, and the demand is rapidly increasing.

Both brick, refined white lead and lye are no longer a necessity in the household, since Sapolio does the work of each and all these, and with far less labor and expense.

Logan's Simple Microscope.

This is an improved and simply constructed instrument patented by Mr. James H. Logan, of Jacksonville, Illinois. One of its peculiarities is that it is constructed entirely of wood. Its further distinguished by the several arrangements for adjusting its simplicity, and its peculiar adaptation to the convenient and efficient use of globules, lenses, especially the mode in which the focal adjustment is made. With the lenses accompanying each microscope, an immense variety of minute objects, requiring high magnifying powers, can be examined in a very satisfactory manner. As a means of parlor amusement and instruction, and especially to students and others fond of microscopic investigations, it will be found invaluable. Mr. Logan and these gentlemen enables us to commend their institution, which is worthy of careful examination by the public. Great caution is exercised in taking risks; but when once taken, the losses are adjusted promptly and the entire satisfaction of the policy holder. Mr. R. E. Heron is the General Agent, and is fully authorized to act for the company.

Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy.

At Lafayette Hall, opens for juveniles this afternoon at three o'clock with a grand matinee. Visitors and former pupils are invited to the opening. Gentlemen's class opens on Monday evening, October 3d, at eight o'clock.

It is necessary that all should commence at the beginning, as there will be but two terms this season. The primitive manner of conducting the classes as provided in it, and collectally cents from those attending, will be strictly adhered to. We think this arrangement a fair one, and of which the public has no cause to complain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all the passenger railroads in the county of Allegheny except the Oakland Passenger Railway and Minersville Passenger Railroad, in lieu of existing rates of six cents fare for each passenger as now charged, shall hereafter be required to sell at each of their principal offices packages of tickets not less than ten each for fifty cents per package, and that the conductors shall be and are hereby authorized to demand and receive from each passenger not provided with a ticket six cents for each ride.

Approved March 1, 1867.

What is Sapolio?

MR. JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT—Dear Sir: We have used Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio, and it gives general household purposes, and it has given perfect satisfaction. We now buy it as regularly as we do other articles considered indispensable. Respectfully, yours,

WM. COWEN.

Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio

Makes old things look like new. Removes stains from marble.

LIBEL SUIT.

F. C. Negley vs. the Commercial.

MR. F. C. Negley, whose name has been used in connection with the recent appointment of Assessor of Internal Revenue in this District, yesterday, through his counsel, A. M. Brown, Esq., entered a criminal prosecution for libel, before Alderman McMaster, against the editor and business manager of the COMMERCIAL.

The information charges as follows: That on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1870, and also on the 17th, 19th and 20th days of September, A. D., 1870, the said C. D. Brigham and R. D. Toompson, being editor and manager respectively of a daily newspaper called "the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, published in the city of Pittsburgh, in said county, did then and there write, print and publish, or cause to be written, printed and published in said newspaper, certain false and libellous matter, of and concerning this informant, and tending to blacken his character and reputation, to publish hatred, ridicule, contempt and infamy—that is to say, insulting and charging that this informant, having been an applicant for appointment to the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue, of the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, and having obtained the indorsement of the Democratic members of Congress for said district, did sell and transfer said indorsement of General Negley to Russell Errett, and obtained the appointment for said Errett as such Assessor, in consideration of a check for $2,000 on the Allegheny National Bank, given and paid by one D. C. W. Negley to this informant; and further insinuating and charging that this informant had been paid and had received between two and three thousand dollars as a consideration for the indorsement of said General Negley, and for Errett's application for appointment to said office; and that said defendants did print and publish in said newspaper, on five days and at the place aforesaid, certain other false and libellous matter, of and concerning this informant, and of and concerning the appointment of Russell Errett to said office, and of and concerning the said transaction in connection therewith, to the great damage of this informant, and of and concerning the publication of said libellous matter, contrary to the form of the Act of Congress aforesaid, of the application of Russell Errett for the appointment to said office, which publication was made by said Errett, or on part of this information."

The defendants, when named appeared and entered bail in one thousand dollars each, for a hearing on Tuesday afternoon next, at two o'clock.

A number of well known citizens will be subpœnaed to testify on behalf of the defense.

What is Sapolio?

FOR WASHING DISHES, BATH TUBS, FLOORS, TABLES, &C.—Where soap was formerly used Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio is invaluable, and once used, will never be dispensed with.

STREET CAR FARE.

The Government Tax to Expire on Monday.

The Government tax of one-eighth per cent. on the city railway fares, expires on Monday next, by limitation, and five cents is to be the fare, as announced by the telegraph, in New York on Tuesday last, the companies conceding to exact six cents no longer. How will it be in Pittsburgh? No notice as yet has been given of any reduction of fare here, although it would probably be gratifying to the public if it could be known one way or the other. The President of the Third Avenue Railway, New York, states that his company will lose nine hundred dollars per year by the reduction, and that the loss can only be met by reduction of the dividend. The New York companies are talking of getting relief from the Legislature. Perhaps the Pittsburgh companies will follow in their wake. If the fare is to be five cents on and after Monday, the companies should make an announcement of the fact.

SUICIDE.

A Man Dies from the Effects of Arsenic.

A man named Francis Householder died yesterday morning, at his home in Allentown, Lower St. Clair township, from the effects of a dose of arsenic administered by himself. It appears that the deceased was out of work for several weeks, and the urgent demands for money to meet debts already contracted and to provide the necessaries of life for his wife and family, had a very depressing effect upon his mind. On Wednesday he obtained employment and worked that day. On Thursday morning he could not be induced to get up and unable to go to work. He continued to grow worse and finally commenced vomiting and complaining of feeling sick. He then stated to his wife that he had taken a dose of arsenic, and that he was going to die. His wife was greatly alarmed, and immediately sent for a physician. The summons was not complied with, the doctor saying that no medicine, but when it reached the man he could not swallow it, and after great suffering expired, as we stated yesterday morning. Coroner Clawson was summoned and an inquest held. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from poison administered by his own hands."

What is Sapolio?

IN THE HOUSE—For all purposes, except washing clothes, Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio is so convenient, economical and reliable, that no one can afford to be without it.

Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapo lo

Makes old things look like new. Removes stains from marble.

THE BAPTISTS.

Meeting of the State Association in This City, October 18th, 19th and 20th.

There are about four hundred and fifty Baptist churches in Pennsylvania with about the same number of ministers, and 55,000 members. There are fewer Baptists in Pennsylvania in proportion to the population than in any other State in the Union. In North America there are over 1,200,000 Baptist communicants. This does not include Disciples, Seventh Day Baptists and Free Will Baptists. There is no united action existing in the denomination, and what is generally understood by the Baptist church. The form of government is the Baptist church is congregational. Every individual church is entirely free and independent of any other; and yet the churches, by their general delegate meeting, are associated among them. They operate together in foreign mission, home or United States missions, Bible and publication societies. The general meeting was held in May last, at which there was a large attendance.

The State Convention or General Association of Pennsylvania will hold its annual meeting in this city, commencing on Tuesday, the 18th. The churches of this denomination here are making arrangements for a full attendance of delegates and brethren. The meetings will be held in the Union Baptist Church, on Grant street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The following Committee of Entertainment has been appointed: M. B. Sloan, Wm. H. Ayers, jr., Wm. Kerr, Jr., Edward Werner, J. F. Rebbeck. Persons from abroad expecting to attend the meeting should notify the chairman of the committee, that homes for their assignment may be returned to them. Addresses will be delivered in Avenue, Pittsburgh, Railroad arrangements will be announced in a few days.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of sellers vs. Snodgrass, before reported, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $63.

The case of Bailey vs. Lowe was referred.

Michael Dunlavan vs. Robert Bailey. Action for trespass—defendant being charged with using a private road over the land of the plaintiff. On trial.

Adjourned until ten o'clock Saturday morning.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The second trial of William Beetsteid, indicted for the murder of Joseph Lang, in Birmingham last night. The attendance was very small, the audience, men and boys, numbering about one hundred and fifty. Moreland was the chief orator, and told the audience that he never knew anything about Bingham. When he was running for District Attorney, he tried to find out Pearson's ring, but failed. His own ring was not quite big enough. The staple of the speech was personal abuse of the Reformers, of Bingham, Beetsteid and Pearson. The handsome orator, with oily locks, appeared well satisfied with his effort, and looked as matchless and self-complacent as usual.

What is Sapolio?

THE superiority of Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio over any other article ever offered to the public has been demonstrated beyond the wonderful popularity it has attained within the brief year since it was first manufactured. Not less than one million packages were sold during last year. Using Sapolio in this and other countries, and the demand is rapidly increasing.

Both brick, refined white lead and lye are no longer a necessity in the household, since Sapolio does the work of each and all these, and with far less labor and expense.

Ben Franklin Insurance Company.

Every prudent man, who has property subject to destruction by fire, insures against loss in some company. It has become a maxim, that "the business which pays no insurance is not worth following." Next, in importance to insuring, is the selection of the company from which to take a policy. We have a number of most excellent home institutions, every dollar of which is invested in bonds, and with the least possible expenditure for agents, etc., and among these we place the Ben Franklin Insurance Company, whose office is located at No. 41 Ohio street, Allegheny. It is one of the best organized and most reliable companies doing business in the country, and the rapid increase in its business is a gratifying evidence of the fact that its worth and stability are fully appreciated by the public. Henry Irwin, Esq., a life long resident of Allegheny, is President, with George D. Riddle, Esq., a young, active and energetic business man, as Secretary. The Board of Directors included a dozen or more of the best names of our sister city, and every one of which adds strength to the company and gives confidence to those who transact business with it. As personal acquaintance has made us many of these gentlemen enables us to commend their institution, which is worthy of careful examination by the public. Great caution is exercised in taking risks; but when once taken, the losses are adjusted promptly and the entire satisfaction of the policy holder. Mr. R. E. Heron is the General Agent, and is fully authorized to act for the company.

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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all the passenger railroads in the county of Allegheny except the Oakland Passenger Railway and Minersville Passenger Railroad, in lieu of existing rates of six cents fare for each passenger as now charged, shall hereafter be required to sell at each of their principal offices packages of tickets not less than ten each for fifty cents per package, and that the conductors shall be and are hereby authorized to demand and receive from each passenger not provided with a ticket six cents for each ride.

Approved March 1, 1867.

What is Sapolio?

MR. JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT—Dear Sir: We have used Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio, and it gives general household purposes, and it has given perfect satisfaction. We now buy it as regularly as we do other articles considered indispensable. Respectfully, yours,

WM. COWEN.

Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio

Makes old things look like new. Removes stains from marble.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION

Jones & Nimick's Novelty Works Burned—Loss Probably $250,000—One Man Killed—Another Supposed to Have Been Buried in the Falling Ruins.

At a quarter to one o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from Jones & Nimick's Novelty Works, on Diamond street, between Grant and Smithfield. An alarm was immediately sounded from box No. 26, corner of Grant and Diamond streets. Before the fire department were able to render any service the flames had obtained such headway that it was impossible to suppress them, and those works, which were among the most extensive of the kind in the country, were entirely destroyed. The loss in building and machinery cannot be definitely known, but it will probably not fall far short of $250,000. In the confusion last night it was impossible to ascertain the exact loss, or whether there was any insurance.

A man whose name could not be ascertained, but who is supposed to have been one of the workmen employed at the Novelty Works, hastened on discovering the fire to enter the building, and disregarded all orders from the Chief Fuiled to leave. He was buried in the falling walls of the building. The body was taken out of the ruins, taken to the Central Station House and by the watchman. From life was found to be extinct. He had a companion between he entered the alley, and it is supposed that his life was lost, as he was seen to enter the burning structure shortly before the wall fell.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the flames originated from the rear of the building which had not for some time been used by the watchman. From the rear and basement the flames spread rapidly, and at two o'clock nothing but the walls of the building remained. By this disastrous fire some two hundred and fifty men will be thrown out of employment, and one of the most extensive of Pittsburgh manufacturing firms has suffered a severe loss.

Since writing the above we learn that the man who was killed has been ascertained to be Wm. Reed, of Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, 18 years of age. He was employed by Jones & Nimick, and was in the employ of the firm for about a year and a half.

What is Sapolio?

IN THE SHOP—For cleansing, polishing, and removing gums, oils, &c., from machinery, tools and implements, Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio is worth many times its cost.

THE BEAVER COUNTY FAIR.

The Success of the Fair Interfered with by the Rain—The Races, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., September 30, 1870.

In my last, I pictured the bright prospects entertained by the managers for the success of the Beaver County Agricultural Fair, but rains setting on Wednesday night, and continuing almost incessantly until this evening, during the fair closed, rendered it almost a total failure. There were a large number of exhibitors who entered various articles in the agricultural, horticultural and mechanical line who did not put in an appearance at all, on account of the weather. And only about half the stock entered came on the ground, and the only redeeming feature in the whole affair was the fact that any exhibitor remained on the grounds. Perhaps the Pittsburgh companies will follow in their wake. If the fare is to be five cents on and after Monday, the companies should make an announcement of the fact.

The following brief report of the race on Thursday may not prove uninteresting:

For the pacing match, John V. McDonald entered roan gelding Gipsy; H. C. Neely entered black gelding Shakspeare; D. Magaw entered gray gelding Andrew Johnson, and Mr. Cuthbert entered gray gelding John. Gipsey roan took the first premium, Shakspeare the second, and D. Magaw's bay mare the third. The best time was 2:50½.

For the trot the entries were:

S. Magaw entered bay mare (no name); Jas. Fordyce entered gray gelding (no name), and H. C. Neely entered white gelding Hannibal. Magaw here took the first premium in three consecutive heats. Fordyce's mare the second, and Neely's the third. The best time was 2:59. Considering the track was very heavy the time was good.

On Friday the entries for the race, which were open to all, were as follows: Pacing—John McDonald entered roan gelding "Gypsy," and Moore Floyd bay horse "Joe." "Gypsy" distanced the field in a walk over. Trotting—Moore Floyd entered the brown horse "Honest Jerry," and Dr. A. King, and John Cuthbert entered the chestnut colt mare "Annie Watson." "Annie Watson" won in 2:54—good time—on account of the rain, and Jerry in 3:00.

In the straight walking race Samuel Laney carried away the first prize and Joseph Ammon the second.

The Judges of the several classes were very faithful in the discharge of their duties, and a few exhibitors were informed concerning premiums. The managers will not meet until next Monday week, when official lists of premiums will be prepared for publication. The premiums, after the payment of fees, will paid will amount to a trifle, compared with the other fairs of the Society. The next fair we have been informed, will be the result would have been decidedly otherwise.

What Is Sapolio ?

MR. JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in certifying that I have used Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio. I never used anything on knives and forks that gave such a fine lustre and polish, or you can depend on it every time,

JOHN SAVAGE,
Steward Steamer Jim Brown.

Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio

Makes old things look like new. Removes stains from marble.

AQUATIC.

The McKee and Coulter Crews—The True Crew—The True Story About Coulter and Renforth.

There has been very little excitement in the aquatic line during the past week. The Coulter crew still remains in Utica, and actively like the conduct of the McKee club at the regatta a few weeks since. Some of the friends of the Coulter club told them that they had better challenge the McKee club, but they offered as an excuse that they were too much engaged in the Renforth matter. Now that the Renforth matter has been definitely settled, let the Coulter crew get up another race this season by issuing a challenge to the McKee club. A challenge from the Coulter crew to get up a race as there is no doubt about the McKee club accepting it.

The London correspondent of the Tribune at Montreal, writing under date of September 23, says that the Tyne crew have been showered with presents in London, receiving gold watches, lockets and such small gear, pouring in upon them from all sides. Yesterday, presenting each of the crew with a double eagle of the coinage of 1870, neatly engraved, and fastened with a gold pin to the breast. They were feted and wined, and lunched, and cocktailed, and photographed, and cheered until they are sick of cheering, and mad high for a fight with some one.

There has been a good deal of talk about challenges and matches. As your contemporaries seem somewhat confused, and exceedingly anxious to get information on the subject, the true version of affairs. Before leaving England, Renforth had accepted Coulter's challenge to row a match, and had chosen to beat the William Baker, with him, prepared for such a race. Nothing being heard from Renforth for some time after his arrival in Canada, Renforth issued a challenge which was accepted by Coulter, and the race was provided no reply. On the 17th, Mr. Liddell and Renforth's backers drew up articles for a race with Coulter, to take place on Saturday, and to be allowed traveling expenses. These Renforth refused, stating that he would not be paid not think fit to reply. Meanwhile Renforth sold his boat, went out of training, bought his ticket for England, and was just leaving for the second, and D. Mahoney supper this evening, when a challenge from Coulter, offering to give or take expenses, was presented. Renforth was in a certain manner, but as he was without a boat, and all arrangements had been made, it was declined. Renforth left for England, and will be in America next Spring, and would then be at the service of Mr. Coulter. The Tyne men do not feel pleased with their treatment by the American oarsmen, who, (say they) never heard of them, and defeated Renforth, and offer that might be accepted till the very moment that the Tyne men were stepping into the cars. So much for the staple-scull racing. With regard to the four-oared race, there is no doubt but that the people of St. Johns are not at all cast down by the defeat of their crew, and not only gave them the warmest of receptions, and presented each with a purse of gold, but on the day after the race telegraphed a challenge to the Tyne men to row in smooth water, say at Portland, for $1,000 a side. Fulton did not think it was wise to tempt another defeat, and so the match was not made. He seems, however, to have changed his mind afterwards, and sent a challenge from him on reached us this evening, offering to row at Springfield on the 15th, six miles, in smooth water, for $5,000. This match would not be made, as the challenge came too late. The Toronto Rowing Club have announced their intention of getting up a race between the Tyne men and a four of all America next year, so we may see the burly Britishers over again. The four would probably be Coulter, Brown, Fulton, and one of the Wards, or Biglin, or McKeel.

What Is Sapolio?

FOR HOUSE CLEANING.—Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio is of the greatest value in saving of time, labor, and the wear of the articles cleaned. Try it once and you will never be without it.

WELSH C. M. CHURCH.

Proceedings of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the Welsh C. M. Church continued its session yesterday. The forenoon was taken up with a consideration of the publication of *The Cyfaill*, the official organ of the denomination. The Rev. Wm. Roberts, D. D., and Rev. M. A. Ellis were elected editors for the ensuing year.

In the afternoon the Assembly completed arrangements for carrying on its work of education for the ministry in connection with the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church.

A project for the endowment of a Professorship of the Welsh Language and Literature in Marietta College, Ohio, was submitted by Rev. E. L. Davies, of Cincinnati, and unanimously indorsed by the Assembly.

The report of the Committee on Home Missions, was presented by D. O. Bebb, Esq., of Cincinnati, and adopted. After transacting other business, the annual vote of thanks was passed to the officers of the Assembly, to the good people of Pittsburgh for their hospitality, and to the Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Central Railroads for courtesies to the delegates. When the Assembly adjourned after a most pleasant session, to meet in the City of New York next year.

What is Sapolio?

MR. JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT—*Dear Sir:* My experience with Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio is that it is a good thing, and deserves a large sale. At our house we would not even like to try getting along without it. Yours,

T. J. BLACKMORE.

Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio

Makes old things look like new. Removes Stains from marble.

Shocking Affair in Washington County.

The Monongahela *Republican* contains the following: We learn of a melancholy occurrence in the immediate neighborhood of Washington, which has created a very intense sensation in that community. A Miss Reidy, living some two or three miles from that place, was taken suddenly ill on one day of last week; on Saturday, the physician in attendance pronounced her case hopeless, and at the same time gave unequivocal evidence that she was dying from the effects of poison. After this announcement, the young lady made a statement, which was taken down by her husband, John Myers, well known in this community, in the presence of the and attempt to procure abortion, by administration of medicine, and finally in her death, whether intentionally or not, remains to be ascertained. We have not learned the results of the coroner's inquest. The lady was about eighteen or nineteen years of age, and although handsome, prepossessing in general appearance, has been for several years a prostitute, and had for some time. She was buried at Washington on Monday.

ALLEGHENY.

EVENING SCHOOL at the Iron City College, corner Penn and Sixth (St. Clair) streets, commences Monday, October 3d.

What Is Sapolio?

IN THE OFFICE of the surgeon, dentist, civil engineer, painter, engraver, and wherever metal in its manifold uses is found, Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio is indispensable, become an important part of the outfit.

RETURNED.—Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., of the Western Theological Seminary, has returned from Europe after an absence of three months. His health is considerably improved and he will enter upon his duties in the Seminary on Monday, and will preach to-morrow, both morning and evening, in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

GAS LAMP NEEDED.—About two weeksago a countryman drove against a lamp post in the centre of Federal and streets, and demolished it. The lamp post has not been replaced, and complaints are made every day that the locality is dangerously dark. It is much stronger under such an inducement; he will some corner to you and be more truly your representative.

The speaker then referred, in considerable length, to the recent State election. A few years ago New York was our great State—for the Democracy—and now, by the fraud of country districts of that great State gave General Grant a majority of 60,000, but last year the Democracy elected their Governor by 30,000. Horace Greeley assigns as the cause of this change the corruption that had crept into the Republican party. This is not the case. The party is not partly corrupt. There is not one man in twenty, or one in a hundred, in the party who is not an honest, but by the management of rings, of cliques, of combinations, the system of politics, which has grown up in the State, has become corrupt, and placed the party under absolute domination of a very few persons. When I left Washington to take the stump on foot in Washington to tax the Democracy, I found a system of taxation for mere salaries. These clerks are visited by the politicians of Pennsylvania and asked to contribute to carry on the campaign, so much per cent. on their income about two per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury, under the civil service reform, would license a party committee to plunder the clerks of the Government would license the clerks to plunder the Government to compensate themselves. Therefore we say that these Pennsylvanians have made an issue between economy and profligacy—between official responsibility and official plunder. We fancy that we are pleased with the treatment independent demand will receive a short answer from General Grant, whose Presidential motto is integrity and economy of administration.

This is the opinion entertained abroad of Pennsylvania statesmen. Why should the Senators who descend to the petty business of robbing the clerks at Washington. This is the western State has prevailed in New York, and the result is corrupt men are elected to the Legislature, and the Republicans have